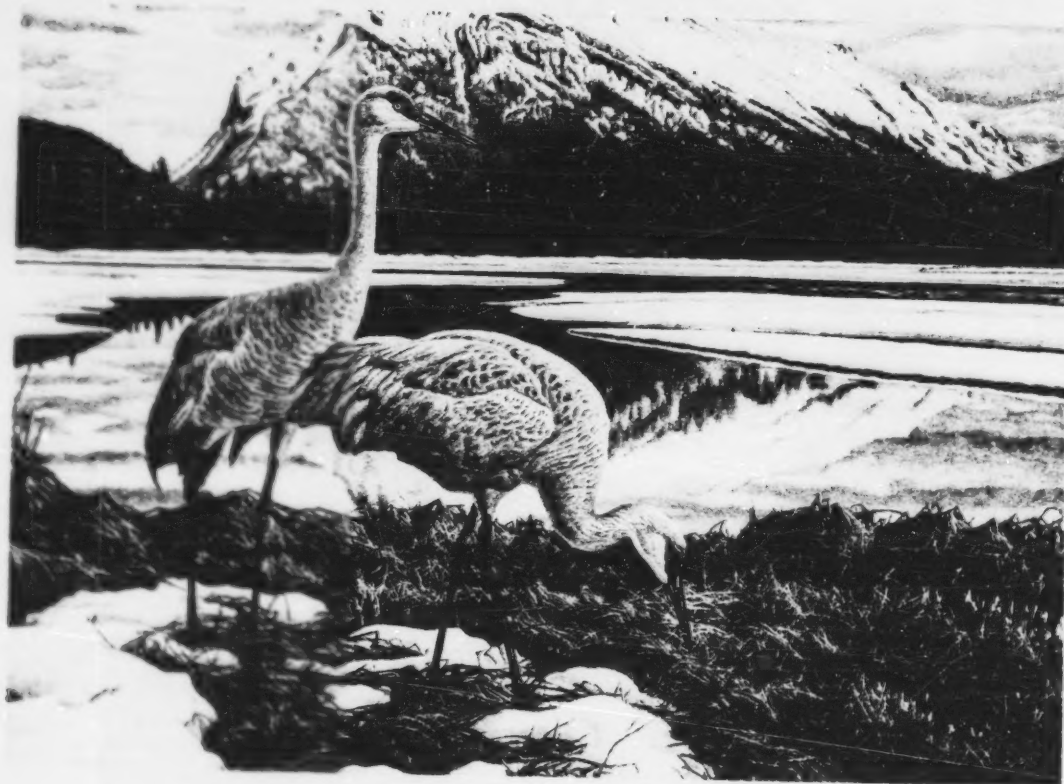


Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada

November 2000

Canadian Wildlife Service
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 1



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November 2000

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CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 1

Authors:

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Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) produces three reports each year. The November report "Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada" contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for management. The December report "Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations" outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the Migratory Birds Regulations. These two documents are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input to the development of hunting regulations in this country. The third report "Migratory Game Bird Hunting Regulations in Canada", issued in July, summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season.

Data presented in the November report come from a variety of sources. Breeding population estimates and trends for inland ducks are derived from large-scale systematic aerial surveys conducted annually in eastern and western Canada, and parts of the United States. Additional small-scale, usually annual, breeding waterfowl surveys are also conducted in other parts of this country. Information on sea duck populations comes mainly from specific and usually sporadic surveys limited to a few key locations or a small area of the species range, during the breeding, moulting, or wintering period. Goose population estimates and trends are derived mainly from specific annual or occasional surveys carried out during the breeding season or, in some cases, during migration. Additional information on waterfowl populations is also provided by mid-winter surveys on the wintering grounds conducted annually in the four U.S. flyways. Population information on swans and other migratory game birds is derived from specific breeding or wintering surveys, or country-wide breeding bird surveys. Harvest levels of migratory game birds in Canada and the United States are estimated through national harvest surveys and, in some cases, through species-specific surveys.

Population Status of Inland Ducks

Eastern Canada

In eastern Canada, breeding waterfowl populations are monitored annually through the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey. This systematic helicopter survey covers the Boreal Shield region from northeastern Ontario to Newfoundland, and the Atlantic Highlands region from the Gaspé Peninsula (Quebec) to Nova Scotia (Fig. 1).

This survey was designed primarily to provide breeding population estimates and trends for the American Black Duck, an early-nesting species. The survey has been conducted by CWS since 1990, as part of the Black Duck Joint Venture of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP).

Additional breeding population surveys are also conducted in other parts of eastern Canada not covered by the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey. In Prince Edward Island, an annual breeding waterfowl survey on ground plots has been in place since 1985, and is done cooperatively by CWS and the PEI Fish and Wildlife Division. Results from the 2000 survey are not available yet. In southern Ontario, a breeding waterfowl survey on ground plots has been conducted at intervals since 1971 by CWS, and was repeated in 2000. Preliminary results for the 2000 survey are presented below.

In this section, we summarize information on inland duck populations in eastern Canada. Discussion per province of results from the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey can be found in Bateman and Hicks (2000), Bordage (2000), and Ross (2000).

American Black Duck

There is some concern over the population abundance of American Black Ducks (*Anas rubripes*) in North America. Mid-winter inventories in the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways have shown an important decline in the continental population between 1955 and the early 1980s, when numbers stabilized at a low level (Fig. 2). The number of black ducks counted in both flyways in winter 2000 (260,000) was 18% lower than the previous year (318,000), and is 10% below the 1990-1999 average (288,200) (Peterson 2000; Serie and Raftovich 2000). However, survey results in the Atlantic Flyway for 2000 (and in the Mississippi Flyway for 1993 and 1997) were incomplete in some states and are, therefore, not comparable with other years.

Surveys of American Black Ducks on their wintering areas are useful for studying overall population trends, but they are not as effective as direct surveys of breeding areas for evaluating the status of breeding populations. In the area covered by the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey, the number of indicated breeding pairs of American Black Ducks has increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the 1990-2000 period (Fig. 3 and Tables 1 and 2; Collins 2000). Breeding populations have increased significantly in all survey strata ($P < 0.05$), except in the western portion of the Boreal Shield region where no trend was detected. Compared to last year, the estimated number of indicated breeding pairs in the entire survey area in 2000 remained unchanged at 309,500 $\pm$ 20,200 (SE). Note that the method for estimating the number of indicated breeding pairs of black ducks was improved once again in 2000 and that, consequently, estimates have been revised for all survey years (B. T. Collins, CWS, pers. comm.).

On Prince Edward Island, breeding waterfowl surveys show a significant increase ($P < 0.05$) in the number of indicated pairs of American Black Ducks over the 1985-1999 period (Bateman and Dibblee, 2000). This suggests an increasing breeding population of black ducks on the island.

The decline in the population of American Black Ducks shown by mid-winter inventories is reflected by the decline in the number of indicated breeding pairs observed during breeding waterfowl surveys in southern Ontario between 1971 and the 1985-2000 period (Table 3). This decline in the abundance of black ducks was also documented by Dennis et al. (1989) for the 1971-1987 period. The number of breeding pairs also shows a decline over the 1985-2000 period (Table 3).

Additional information on the status of breeding waterfowl populations can be obtained by studying changes in the proportion of immatures to adults (age ratios) in fall populations. Age ratios of fall waterfowl populations are an index to the reproductive success of the species in the previous summer (Bellrose 1980). Figure 4 shows that age ratios of American Black Ducks in the eastern Canada harvest have fluctuated greatly. Nonetheless, there was a gradual decline in the proportion of immatures in the fall population until about 1990. There has been no apparent trend in age ratios since then.

Other Inland Duck Species

Because all waterfowl species are counted during the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey of eastern Canada, this survey also provides quantitative information on other inland duck species that can be used to evaluate the status of breeding populations. Trends in the number of indicated breeding pairs of the most abundant species are presented in Table 2 and breeding population estimates in Figure 5 (data per region are presented in Table 1). For Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Wood Ducks (*Aix sponsa*), and Ring-necked Ducks (*Aythya collaris*), the number of indicated breeding pairs has increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in the entire survey area over the 1990-2000 period (Collins 2000). No significant trend was detected for Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) during the same period. The breeding population of Mallards was estimated at $127,800 \pm 25,000$ (SE) indicated pairs in 2000, that of Green-winged Teal at $68,000 \pm 7,900$, Wood Ducks at $52,900 \pm 18,300$, and Ring-necked Ducks at $144,700 \pm 12,700$.

On Prince Edward Island, breeding waterfowl surveys indicate an increasing breeding population of Green-winged Teal and a stable breeding population of Ring-necked Ducks for the 1985-1999 period (Bateman and Dibblee 2000). In contrast, survey results suggest a declining breeding population of Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) since 1990. Data on less abundant species are also presented in Bateman and Dibblee (2000).

Results of the breeding waterfowl surveys in southern Ontario suggest a decline in the breeding population of

Green-winged Teal between 1971 and the 1985-2000 period, and an increase in the breeding populations of Wood Ducks and Mallards during the same period (Table 3). No data for Blue-winged Teal are available for 1971. The number of indicated breeding pairs of Mallards and Wood Ducks did not show any particular trend between 1985 and 2000, whereas it has increased for Green-winged Teal. In contrast, the number of indicated breeding pairs of Blue-winged Teal declined during the same period, although it has remained relatively stable since the 1995 survey (Table 3).

Canadian Prairies and Western Boreal Canada

Breeding waterfowl populations in the Canadian Prairies and in Western Boreal Canada (northwestern Ontario to Old Crow Flats in the Yukon), as well as in the northcentral U.S. (U.S. Prairies) and parts of Alaska, are monitored annually through the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (Department of the Interior and Environment Canada 1987; Fig. 6). This survey has been conducted since 1955 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CWS using fixed-wing aircraft, in combination with ground counts. Breeding population estimates have been corrected for visibility bias since 1961. The southern portion of the survey area is covered again later in the summer to provide indices of overall waterfowl production.

In this section, we summarize information on inland duck populations in the Canadian Prairies and Western Boreal Canada. Summaries of results per province and territory can be found in Caswell et al. (2000a and 2000b).

Breeding Habitat Conditions in the Prairie Pothole Region

In the prairie pothole region (Canadian and U.S. Prairies; Fig. 6), weather has a strong influence on waterfowl breeding habitat conditions and, consequently, on the abundance of waterfowl populations. Drought in the late 1980s and early 1990s created particularly difficult breeding conditions for ducks. Spring habitat conditions, as measured by the number of ponds in May, had been generally improving since the early 1990s; however, breeding conditions seem to be deteriorating again, especially in the Canadian Prairies (Fig. 7). May pond numbers in the Canadian Prairies declined significantly during the last five years ($P < 0.05$); nonetheless, pond numbers still show a significantly increasing trend ($P < 0.05$) over the last ten years and no significant trend could be detected over the long term (Table 4). Trends for the U.S. Prairies and the Canadian and U.S. Prairies combined are also shown in Table 4. The estimated number of May ponds in 2000 in the Canadian Prairies decreased by 37% to 2.42 ± 0.10 (SE) million ponds compared to last year (Fig. 7), with the decrease

occurring throughout the three prairie provinces (Caswell et al. 2000b). Pond numbers were 30% below the ten-year average and 19% below the long-term average (1961-1999). The estimated number of May ponds was also down in the U.S. Prairies (Fig. 7; USFWS 2000). Pond numbers decreased by 46% to 1.52 ± 0.10 million ponds compared to 1999; however, numbers were similar to the long-term average (1974-1999).

Total Ducks

The total duck population in 2000 was estimated at 12.7 ± 0.3 (SE) million ducks in the Canadian Prairies (Caswell et al. 2000b), a decrease of 14% compared to 1999. In Western Boreal Canada, the estimated breeding population of all ducks was 12.0 ± 0.4 million ducks, a decrease of 13% compared to 1999. However, the total duck population in the entire traditional survey area decreased by only 3% to 43.7 ± 0.8 (SE) million ducks compared to last year (the decrease in the Canadian Prairies and Western Boreal Canada was offset by increases in the U.S. Prairies and Alaska). Note that, contrary to the method of reporting used by the USFWS (2000), total ducks here include all species of ducks observed during the surveys, including sea ducks. Trends in the estimated total duck breeding population are presented in Table 4.

Total Waterfowl Production in the Canadian Prairies

Consistent with the decrease in the total duck population and in spring habitat conditions, the overall production of young in the Canadian Prairies by all species of ducks combined (called the brood index) decreased by 17% in 2000 compared to last year (Caswell et al. 2000b). Waterfowl production decreased by 37% in southern Manitoba and 38% in southern Alberta, but increased by 11% in southern Saskatchewan, compared to 1999 (Fig. 8a). Production rates (brood index per 100 ducks) also decreased in southern Manitoba and southern Alberta, and increased in southern Saskatchewan compared to last year (Caswell et al. 2000b; Fig. 8b).

Mallard

The Mallard breeding population in the traditional survey area has recovered from the decline seen in the 1980s, and has maintained itself above the NAWMP goal of 8.20 million Mallards during the last four years (Fig. 9). In 2000, the total breeding population was estimated at 9.47 ± 0.29 million birds, which represents a 12% decrease compared to last year. This population has increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) over both the last five and ten year periods, and it does not show any significant trend over the long-term (Table 4). The breeding population estimate for Mallards in the Canadian Prairies in 2000 decreased by 15% to 3.47 ± 0.15 (SE) million

birds compared to 1999 (Caswell et al. 2000b), and remains below (-21%) the NAWMP goal of 4.37 million birds for the region (Fig. 9). Nonetheless, the Mallard breeding population shows a significant increase ($P < 0.05$) during the last ten years (Table 4). Despite this increase, the population still shows a significant ($P < 0.05$) decline over the long term. In Western Boreal Canada, the Mallard breeding population also decreased compared to 1999 (down 27% to 2.36 ± 0.17 million birds), returning to population levels seen during the 1990s (Fig. 9). This population is at the NAWMP goal of 2.36 million ducks and shows no trends over any of the three time periods (Table 4).

The July brood survey provides a measure of overall duck productivity; however, it is not possible to differentiate the brood as to species. Species-specific information on productivity can be obtained by studying changes in age ratios in the fall harvest of the species. As mentioned earlier, age ratios of fall waterfowl populations can be used as an index to the reproductive success of the species in the previous summer (Bellrose 1980). The proportion of juveniles in the Mallard harvest increased in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1999 (Fig. 10), which is consistent with the increase in overall duck production in these two provinces last year (Fig. 8a). In Alberta, however, the proportion of juvenile mallards in the harvest decreased in 1999, despite an increase in overall duck production.

Northern Pintail

Following the dramatic decline in abundance in the 1980s, the breeding population of Northern Pintails (*Anas acuta*) in the entire traditional survey area gradually increased to 3.56 ± 0.19 (SE) million birds in 1997 (Fig. 11). In 2000, however, the population was estimated at 2.91 ± 0.17 million birds, similar to last year (-5%). Although the population has been increasing significantly over the last ten years ($P < 0.05$), it is still far below the NAWMP population goal of 5.60 million birds, and the long-term trend still indicates a significant decline in the population ($P < 0.05$, Table 4). No significant trend was detected during the last five years. Because the Northern Pintail breeding population in the Canadian Prairies during the 1970s accounted for about half of the pintail abundance in the traditional survey area, this long-term decline reflects in large part the decline in that region's breeding population, and to a smaller extent the declines in the U.S. Prairies and Western Boreal Canada (Fig. 11). Population declines over the long term in these three regions are all significant ($P < 0.05$, Table 4). The reasons for the decline of Northern Pintails are not known, and the status of pintail populations remains a management concern.

In the Canadian Prairies, the breeding population of Northern Pintails remains low (Fig. 11). In 2000, it numbered only $697,000 \pm 59,000$ birds, a 34% decrease compared to last year (Caswell et al. 2000b), and remains

far below the NAWMP population goal of 3.30 million. This population has decreased significantly in the last five years ($P < 0.05$, Table 4), but shows no significant trend over the last 10 years (the decline since 1997 offsets the general increase observed since about 1990). Northern Pintail numbers in Western Boreal Canada increased by 30% to $277,000 \pm 29,000$ birds in 2000 (Fig. 11). Although this population has shown a significant increase in the last five years ($P < 0.05$, Table 4), it remains below the NAWMP goal of 407,000 pintails for that region. No significant trend was detected over the last ten years.

Other Dabbling Ducks

Of the other dabbling duck species monitored during the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (American Wigeon [*Anas americana*], Gadwall [*A. strepera*], Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, and Northern Shoveler [*A. clypeata*]), all have either increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) or do not show any significant trend over the long-term and the last ten years in the survey regions as well as the entire survey area, except for American Wigeon in the Canadian Prairies (Table 4; Fig. 12). Also, all of these species either do not show any significant population trend or, in a few cases, have increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) during the last five years, except for Gadwall and Northern Shoveler in the Canadian Prairies and Green-winged Teal in the U.S. Prairies (Table 4; Fig. 12). All of these species remain above NAWMP population objectives when considering breeding population abundance over the entire traditional survey area, except for American Wigeon (Fig. 12). American Black Ducks are also monitored during this survey, but breeding population estimates are relatively low and imprecise, and mostly limited to the eastern part of Western Boreal Canada.

The American Wigeon breeding population in the traditional survey area has recovered to previous levels, with the increase happening mostly in Alaska and to a smaller extent in the Canadian Prairies (Fig. 12a). Overall breeding numbers remain slightly below the NAWMP population goal. In the Canadian Prairies, breeding numbers have declined significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the long-term (Table 4). Despite a significant population increase ($P < 0.05$) over the last ten years, this population has not yet recovered to its previous levels and remains far below the NAWMP goal of 1.16 million for the region. In Western Boreal Canada, the breeding population of American Wigeon shows no particular trend; in 2000, it was below the NAWMP goal.

Scaup

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) and Greater Scaup (*A. marila*) are not differentiated during the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey, as it is difficult to distinguish between the two species from fixed-winged aircraft. However, Lesser Scaup are the much more

abundant species (Austin et al. 1999). Scaup breeding populations are in decline in the traditional survey area (Fig. 13; Table 4). Table 4 shows that breeding numbers have declined significantly over both the long term and the last ten years ($P < 0.05$). In 2000, the scaup population decreased by 9% to 4.03 ± 0.21 (SE) million birds, and remains well below the NAWMP goal of 6.30 million. Since Greater and Lesser Scaup in Western Boreal Canada account for more than half of the total number of scaup, the population decline in the traditional survey area reflects mostly the decline of that region's breeding population (Fig. 13; Table 4). In Western Boreal Canada, scaup have declined significantly over both the long-term and the past ten years ($P < 0.05$). This population decreased by 29% to 1.97 ± 0.15 million birds in 2000, and remains well below the NAWMP population goal of 4.26 million birds. In contrast, the scaup breeding population in the Canadian Prairies show no significant trend over the long term or during the last ten years (Fig. 13; Table 4). However, this population has decreased significantly over the past five years ($P < 0.05$, Table 4) and is well below the NAWMP goal of 1.05 million. In 2000, the breeding population was estimated at $625,000 \pm 69,000$ birds, which is similar (+6%) to last year's estimate (Caswell et al. 2000b). The reasons for the decline of scaup breeding populations are not known.

The USFWS recently completed a review of the status of Greater and Lesser Scaup in North America (Allen et al. 1999). In this review, strata from the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey were partitioned according to whether they were expected to support mainly Lesser or Greater Scaup. It was assumed that scaup found in tundra habitats in Alaska and the Northwest Territories (strata 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13; Fig. 6) were predominantly Greater Scaup and those in other strata Lesser Scaup. Results of this analysis indicated that there was no population trend for Greater Scaup between 1955 and 1998, while Lesser Scaup declined during that period (Allen et al. 1999). Although there is little doubt that Lesser Scaup have declined, the status of Greater Scaup needs to be clarified. Some authorities suggest that the Greater Scaup population is also declining, despite the stable population indicated by this analysis (J. E. Hines, CWS, pers. comm.). Therefore, field work to confirm the proportion of Lesser and Greater Scaup present in each stratum is needed, as is a more detailed review of all available information on the distribution of the two species (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

Concerns over the abundance of scaup populations prompted the U.S. Geological Survey's Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center to host a workshop (Austin et al. 1999) on Greater and Lesser Scaup in September 1998, to provide biologists the opportunity to share information and to discuss research needs and opportunities for collaboration. The participants reviewed the current status of knowledge of Greater and Lesser Scaup, examined problems facing the species, identified information and research needs, and formulated a strategy for addressing

some of these needs. In Canada, several research programs are currently being conducted or are planned to increase our current understanding of Lesser and Greater Scaup. In particular, a research project is monitoring the numbers and productivity of Lesser Scaup on a 38 km² area of boreal forest near Yellowknife, N.W.T. (Hines and Fournier 1998). The results of this study and of a parallel study of Greater and Lesser Scaup on nearby Great Slave Lake have shown both long-term and significant annual variations in local numbers and reproductive success of scaup.

Other Diving Ducks

Of the other diving duck species monitored during the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (Canvasback [*Aythya valisineria*], Redhead [*A. americana*], Ring-necked Duck, and Ruddy Duck [*Oxyura jamaicensis*]), all have either increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) or do not show any significant trend over the three time periods in the survey regions as well as the entire survey area, except for Canvasback in the U.S. Prairies (Table 4; Fig. 14). All of these species remain above NAWMP population objectives when considering breeding population abundance over the entire traditional survey area (Fig. 14).

The breeding population of Canvasbacks in the Canadian Prairies has recovered from the population decline seen during the 1980s and early 1990s. This population has remained above the NAWMP goal of 335,000 ducks for the last six years, and was estimated at $369,000 \pm 35,000$ birds in 2000, which is similar (-3%) to last year's estimate (Caswell et al. 2000b) (Fig. 14a). This population has increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) during the last ten years, but it does not show any significant trend over the long term or during the last five years (Table 4). The breeding population of Canvasbacks in Western Boreal Canada shows no significant trend over the three time periods and remains above the NAWMP goal of 93,000 (Fig. 14a).

Southern Yukon

The boreal component of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey does not include the southern Yukon (Fig. 6). Instead, waterfowl breeding populations in this region are monitored through a roadside survey conducted cooperatively by CWS, the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources and Yukon College (Hawkins and Hughes 2000). One of the objectives of this survey, which is in its tenth year, is to provide an indication of trends in waterfowl populations in the southern Yukon, based on spring estimates of the numbers of waterfowl breeding in a large number of wetlands adjacent to the road system. In 2000, a total of 184 wetlands were surveyed at least once between May 3 and June 10, while 180 were surveyed at least once

between May 2 and June 14 in 1999 (Hawkins and Hughes 2000). Of these, 167 were surveyed five times during the same five-week period in both years. The 2000 breeding season was generally cooler and much wetter than normal, especially during May and August. Water levels were very high in most lakes and rivers, which may have caused some flooding of nests. An early cold snap in the first week of October froze many smaller wetlands and may have spelled trouble for many young swans. Of the common species of dabbling and diving ducks (sea ducks excluded), all showed a decrease in the number of indicated breeding pairs in 2000 compared to 1999 (Hawkins and Hughes 2000; Fig. 15). Mallards decreased by 27%, American Wigeon by 33%, Green-winged Teal by 34%, Northern Shovelers by 16%, Northern Pintails by 21%, scaup by 44% and Ring-necked Ducks by 42%. Breeding pair numbers over the ten-year period are quite variable, but no trend is evident for most species (Fig. 15). Green-winged Teal and Ring-necked Duck breeding pair numbers have shown a slight increasing trend during the ten-year period, while scaup numbers have decreased, reflecting the decline seen in Western Boreal Canada (see above).

Interior British Columbia

Breeding waterfowl populations in the interior of British Columbia have been monitored since 1987 through a roadside survey conducted cooperatively by CWS and several partners (Breault and Watts 2000). One of the objectives of this survey is to assess trends in the abundance of breeding waterfowl on a large number of wetlands in interior B.C. Approximately 290 wetlands have been monitored fairly consistently since 1988 and, therefore, this allows long-term comparisons of waterfowl abundance over a fixed amount of habitat. Breeding habitat conditions were average this year and water levels were down from the previous two years. Spring was fairly early and dry. Water levels were low at mid and low elevations, and many vegetated portions of the wetlands were exposed (i.e. on dry land).

Of the common dabbling ducks, most showed an increase in the number of breeding pairs in 2000 compared to 1999 (Breault and Watts 2000; Fig. 16). Blue-winged Teal increased by 260%, Northern Shovelers by 78%, Cinnamon Teal by 70%, Gadwall by 41%, and Mallards by 12%. American Wigeon remained at the same level (+4%), while Green-winged Teal decreased by 29%. Breeding pair numbers of all three species of common diving ducks (sea ducks excluded) increased in 2000 compared to last year. Redheads increased by 25%, scaup by 16%, and Ring-necked Ducks by 9%.

Figure 16 shows that breeding pair numbers are quite variable over the period covered by this survey (1987-2000). Nevertheless, there seems to be a decreasing trend in the number of breeding pairs of American Wigeon, Cinnamon Teal and scaup, while Gadwall and

Mallards seem to be increasing. Breault and Watts (2000) reported that three species of dabbling ducks had breeding pair numbers in 2000 that were below the long-term average (1988-1999), Green-winged Teal (-45%), American Wigeon (-41%), and Cinnamon Teal (-33%), while two exceeded the long-term average, Blue-winged Teal (+47%) and Northern Shoveler (+22%). Gadwall (+1%) and Mallard (-4%) were similar to the long-term average. For diving ducks, scaup (-33%) and Ring-necked Ducks (-26%) were also below the long-term average, while Redheads were similar to the long-term average (Breault and Watts 2000).

Interpretation of the results of the 2000 survey should be done with caution given the early migration observed this year and the weather patterns of recent years (2000 was a fairly dry year following two wet years). Because the wetlands surveyed year after year are mostly permanent and semi-permanent ponds, waterfowl abundance is underestimated in wet years (waterfowl redistribute to the small and temporary wetlands that have become available), while the bias is low in dry years (when most remaining wetlands are semi-permanent or permanent water bodies). Because the survey this year missed the early migration, this could have affected the survey results by producing lower counts of early migrants, but higher counts of late migrants (Breault and Watts 2000).

CWS and the Pacific Flyway Council initiated an additional waterfowl survey in 1999 to assess the abundance of waterfowl breeding in British Columbia, particularly Mallards. The survey design uses a Geographical Information System (GIS) and took into account the distribution and availability of wetlands in various ecological units of the province (namely ecosections), as indicated by the B.C. Watershed Atlas (a digital compendium of aquatic features in the province). The GIS was used to determine the coverage of the random transects with respect to % wetland area intercepted and coverage of wetlands of various size classes. Over the last two years, helicopter surveys have been conducted in 4 of the 68 ecosections present in British Columbia. Preliminary analyses suggest the presence of upwards of 40,000 breeding pairs of Mallards in these 4 ecosections. The linkage between the transects and the B.C. Watershed Atlas allows for the survey results to be expressed either in terms of waterfowl density per unit of land surveyed (the traditional method), as waterfowl density per unit of water surveyed (more sensitive to wetland availability within ecological units) or as waterfowl density per wetland size (more sensitive to availability and use of wetlands of different size classes). The preliminary analyses conducted thus far suggest that population projections for each ecosection vary extensively depending on which method of calculation is used. Discussions are under way to review the population estimates produced by each method. This survey will fill important gaps in the population assessment and monitoring programs of both CWS and the Pacific Flyway

Council, and will improve our understanding of waterfowl abundance and species composition in British Columbia (A. Breault, CWS, pers. comm.).

Harvest of Inland Ducks

In Canada, the harvest of inland ducks is estimated through the National Harvest Survey, while in the U.S. harvest estimates are produced from the Waterfowl Hunter Questionnaire Survey. Harvest estimates for selected species for the 1974-1999 period are presented in Table 5. Except for American Black Ducks, most of the harvest of these species occurs in the United States. Lévesque and Collins (1999) provide harvest estimates in Canada for other species and information on hunter activity as well as harvest age and sex ratios.

American Black Duck

The decline of American Black Ducks on their wintering grounds prompted Canada and the United States in 1984 to initiate a joint reduction in the harvest of black ducks. Between 1984 and 1988, the harvest in the U.S. gradually decreased, while it remained relatively the same in Canada (Table 5a). In 1989 and 1990, however, Canada successfully implemented more rigid black duck hunting restrictions in order to protect local breeding populations. The average continental harvest (1995-1999 period) is now 47% below the average harvest during the five years (1979-1983) prior to the introduction of restrictive regulations. The estimated continental harvest in 1999 was 328,500 black ducks, which is similar (-2%) to 1998. In Canada, the harvest of American Black Ducks in 1999 increased by 10% to 174,900, while it decreased by 13% in the U.S. to 153,600.

Mallard

In response to declining prairie waterfowl populations during the 1980s, restrictive hunting regulations were initiated in Canada and the U.S. in 1985, and additional restrictions were applied in 1988. By 1994, the breeding populations of Mallards and most other ducks had increased sufficiently in the prairie pothole region to allow for relaxation in the level of harvest-rate reductions in the Canadian Prairies and throughout the United States.

The total harvest of Mallards during the last several years increased considerably compared to the late 1980s and early 1990s (Table 5b), reflecting the large increase in the prairie pothole population. This increase in harvest has occurred entirely in the U.S., whereas in Canada harvest levels have stabilized. In 1999, it was estimated that 5.49 million Mallards were killed in the U.S., a level similar (-2%) to the previous year, while in Canada the estimated harvest decreased by 5% to 633,200. Overall, the continental harvest of Mallards remained unchanged (6.12 million; -2%) compared to 1998.

Northern Pintail

The total annual harvest of Northern Pintails has decreased considerably with the declining population, but it too has been gradually increasing during the last several years (Table 5c), reflecting the gradual increase in pintail numbers during the same period. However, with the decrease in population abundance, the harvest of pintails decreased in the last two years (1998 and 1999). In 1999, the continental harvest was estimated at 584,100 pintails, a decrease of 8% compared to the previous year. In the U.S., it was estimated that 528,400 pintails were harvested in 1999, a decrease of 8% compared to 1998. Likewise, the estimated harvest in 1999 in Canada decreased by 7% to 55,700.

Canvasback

The Prairie provinces, as well as British Columbia and Ontario, implemented special restrictions for several years when the Canvasback population was low, but these were relaxed in Saskatchewan in 1993, and in Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario in 1995. In the U.S., the hunting season for Canvasback was closed for one year in the Pacific Flyway (1988) and from 1986 to 1994 (when a limited season was reopened) in the other three flyways. With the relaxation of hunting restrictions in Canada and the reopening of seasons in the U.S., the Canvasback harvest has returned to levels seen prior to the implementation of restrictive regulations (Table 5d). However, most of the increase in harvest has occurred in the U.S., while in Canada it remains low. In 1999, the harvest of Canvasbacks in the U.S. decreased by 6% to 87,100, while in Canada the Canvasback harvest was estimated at 8,000, a decrease of 7% compared to 1998. Overall, the continental harvest of Canvasbacks in 1999 decreased by 6% to 95,100 birds.

Scaup

The harvest of Lesser and Greater Scaup in Canada has declined considerably over the years (Tables 5e and 5f), possibly reflecting the decline of scaup populations. In 1999, the harvest of Lesser and Greater Scaup was estimated at 42,100 and 11,500 birds, respectively, which in both cases represents a slight decline compared to 1998 (-7% and -9% respectively). Scaup harvest has been quite variable in the U.S. (Tables 5e and 5f). Nonetheless, harvest of Lesser Scaup declined sharply in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but increased considerably from 1994 to 1998. In 1999, the harvest of Lesser Scaup showed a sharp decline of 63%, down to 207,400 from 560,300. Greater Scaup harvest also declined over the years in the U.S., but showed a small increase from 1994 to 1997. Beginning in 1998, the estimated harvest began declining again. In 1999, the harvest decreased by 24%, down to 34,800 from 45,700. Overall, the total harvest of Lesser and Greater Scaup in

1999 was estimated at 249,600 and 46,300, respectively, a decrease of 59% and 21% compared to 1998.

Except for Lesser Scaup harvested in the U.S., hunting pressure for the two species has decreased in Canada and the United States. In 1975, when breeding populations of scaup were relatively large, the harvest rate (harvest/breeding population size) in Canada for Lesser Scaup was about 2-3%, and for Greater Scaup about 14%. In 1999, the harvest rates were much lower; about 1-2% and 2.5%, respectively. In the U.S., however, the harvest rate for Lesser Scaup was about 6% in 1975, but by 1998 had increased to about 17%. In contrast, the harvest rate for Greater Scaup declined from about 20% in 1975 to 13% in 1998. In 1999, harvest rates declined sharply to only 6% and 5% for Lesser and Greater Scaup, respectively. Note that the estimates of breeding population size used to calculate harvest rates were obtained from the analysis of Allen et al. (1999) discussed in the Scaup section above.

Population Status of Sea Ducks

There is concern about the population status of most of the sea duck species (tribe *Mergini*) that breed in North America. Because most sea duck species breed in low density in remote parts of the continent and cover a broad geographic area, it is difficult to gather adequate information on their ecology and population dynamics. Consequently, sea ducks are poorly known and few reliable population indices or estimates of annual productivity exist for any of the species. Harvest levels and sustainability are also poorly known. In comparison to other waterfowl, sea ducks have low reproductive rates, which means that population growth is highly sensitive to adult mortality. Therefore, there is limited potential for quick population recovery.

Because of the increasing concern about the status of sea ducks that breed in Canada, the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee held a special workshop in April 1997 to discuss strategies for sea duck conservation. Federal, state, and provincial agencies, as well as non-governmental conservation organizations, together proposed that an international Sea Duck Joint Venture be created to address the decline of these birds. The creation of the Sea Duck Joint Venture was approved by the NAWMP Committee in 1998; many research projects are now underway to provide greater knowledge and understanding about this poorly known group of birds.

Sea ducks are not well covered by any of the current breeding and wintering waterfowl surveys. Thus, the USFWS initiated in 1991 an aerial transect survey to provide wintering distribution and relative density information for sea ducks along the Atlantic Coast (Goldsberry 1997). The Atlantic Coast Sea Duck Survey is conducted in late January or early February from Chedabucto Bay, Nova Scotia, south to the Georgia-Florida state line. To date, eight years of data have been

collected. Despite the limitations of traditional mid-winter surveys of waterfowl for monitoring sea ducks (mid-winter surveys are only conducted in the U.S. portion of the Atlantic and they do not cover off-shore areas where sea ducks winter, and consequently they do not provide a comprehensive index to overall abundance), these surveys can still provide, however, long-term data for some sea duck species for a broad geographic area. Kehoe (1996) examined trends in eastern sea duck populations using the traditional mid-winter surveys.

Eiders

There is little information on the population dynamics and ecology of Arctic-breeding eiders. Considerable concern exists over the status of eiders breeding in the Arctic, where these birds are hunted throughout their range (G. Gilchrist, CWS, pers. comm.). Reviews by Suydam (2000), Gilchrist and Dickson (1999), and Dickson (1996 and 1997) provide useful summaries of what is known about eider species that breed in Canada – the King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) and Common Eider (*S. mollissima*). There are two populations of King Eiders breeding in northern Canada: a western Arctic population and an eastern Arctic population. King Eiders breeding in the Canadian Arctic winter both east and west of the continent. Since King Eiders form pairs on the wintering areas, there may be two distinct populations, although genetic differences have not been identified to date (L. Dickson, CWS, pers. comm.). For Common Eiders breeding in northern Canada, three subspecies are recognized: the Pacific subspecies *v-nigra* (western and central Arctic), the northern subspecies *borealis* (eastern Arctic), and the Hudson Bay subspecies *sedentaria* (Hudson Bay and James Bay). A fourth race, the American subspecies *dresseri*, breeds in Atlantic Canada.

King Eider

Western Arctic Population

There is growing evidence that the western Arctic population of King Eiders has declined considerably in the last few decades. Spring counts of eiders migrating past Point Barrow, Alaska, indicate that the King Eiders breeding on the Arctic coastal plain of Alaska and in the western and central Canadian Arctic declined by more than 50% between 1976 (count of 800,000 birds) and 1996 (350,000) (Suydam 2000). Aerial surveys conducted in the western Canadian Arctic in 1991-1994, together with the work by Alisauskas (1992) in the Queen Maud Gulf, have provided a breeding population estimate of about 200,000 to 260,000 King Eiders in the western and central Canadian Arctic (Dickson et al. 1997). This estimate is considerably lower than the estimate of 900,000 of Barry (1960) 40 years ago, which suggests a substantial decline in abundance of the western Arctic population (Dickson et al. 1997). Reasons for the decline are unknown.

Movement between nesting, moulting and wintering areas has been documented for 35 King Eiders tagged with satellite transmitters on Victoria Island and Banks Island, N.W.T., and Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. The results show the majority of King Eiders moult and winter off the east coast of Russia which has implications for management of the population (L. Dickson, pers. comm.).

Eastern Arctic Population

A review of available data on the wintering grounds in Greenland has shown a substantial decrease in the numbers of wintering and moulting King Eiders and suggests that the eastern Arctic population is declining, but it is not known if this apparent decline represents a shift in distribution due to human disturbance (Suydam 2000). In the Rasmussen Lowlands (Nunavut), however, a significant decline in the numbers of King Eiders was seen between 1974-1975 and 1994-1995 (Gratto-Trevor et al. 1998), which supports the concerns expressed by hunters in the area that numbers are declining (Johnston et al. 2000).

Pacific Common Eider

There is also evidence based on migration counts at Point Barrow that the population of Pacific Common Eider has declined considerably in recent years. Counts during spring migration show a decline of more than 50% between 1976 and 1996 (Suydam et al. 2000). Reasons for the decline are unknown. A study in Bathurst Inlet of the reproductive ecology and survival of Pacific Common Eider, including identification of the factors affecting productivity and survival, has been proposed and would help determine the cause of the recent declines (L. Dickson, pers. comm.).

Surveys during spring migration in the late 1980's suggested that more than 80% of the Pacific Common Eiders that breed in Canada nest in Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Queen Maud Gulf. Yet, fewer than 1000 nests had ever been reported in the region. To document the size and location of nesting colonies, provide a breeding population estimate for the region, and establish a baseline for monitoring Pacific Common Eider populations in future, aerial and ground surveys were conducted over three years beginning in 1995. Based on these surveys, the breeding population for the central Arctic was estimated at about 37,000, and the primary nesting areas were identified as southeastern Dolphin and Union Strait, outer Bathurst Inlet, Melville Sound, Elu Inlet and central Queen Maud Gulf (L. Dickson, pers. comm.).

Northern Common Eider

The northern subspecies of the Common Eider breeds throughout the coastal areas of the eastern Canadian Arctic and Greenland, and winters along the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland and southwest Greenland. This

race of eider is subjected to heavy subsistence and sport harvest throughout its breeding, staging, and wintering grounds, especially in Greenland (see harvest section below). Reliable data on population status does not exist and few key habitat sites have been identified; historical data only exists for three sites, Ungava Bay, Hells Gate (high Arctic), and Digges Sound. Recent surveys in Greenland indicate that dramatic population declines have occurred since the 1970s (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.).

Strong historical data exists for the colonies in Ungava Bay (Chapdelaine et al. 1986) and repeated surveys will provide the first meaningful population trend data of Northern Common Eiders in Canada (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.). Thus, the colonies in the western portion of Ungava Bay were resurveyed in 2000. Preliminary results indicate an increase in the number of eiders for three archipelagos and a decrease in the most northern archipelago compared to the early 1980s (J.-P. L. Savard, CWS, pers. comm.). The small Northern Common Eider colonies in Digges Sound (located off the northwest tip of Quebec) were resurveyed in 1999. The survey did not show any significant population trend since the early 1980s (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.).

The southern coast of Baffin Island likely supports a significant proportion of the Common Eider breeding population of the eastern Arctic, however little is known about the eiders breeding there. From 1997 to 1999, CWS and Ducks Unlimited Canada conducted aerial surveys and ground searches of island nesting colonies between Cape Dorset and Kimmirut. An objective of this study was to provide a reliable estimate of the Common Eider population in this area and to identify key breeding sites. Breeding population estimates are not available yet (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.).

A recent study reviewed the band recovery data of Common Eiders banded in the eastern Canadian Arctic and west Greenland. Links between breeding populations and their affinities to specific wintering areas in Greenland and maritime Canada were determined. The findings of this study identified that the majority of Northern Common Eiders winter in southwest Greenland rather than in Canada as was previously thought. This has important international management implications because it confirmed that the majority of eiders harvested in Greenland during winter breed in Canada (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.).

Hudson Bay Common Eider

The Hudson Bay subspecies of the Common Eider breeds within Hudson Bay and winters in open water leads near the Belcher Islands and off the west coast of Quebec. This is one of the only waterfowl species in the world that spends the entire year in Arctic waters. Mass die-offs can occur in winter when large proportions of the population are concentrated in open water leads that sometimes freeze. The frequency and magnitude of these die-offs and

the impact that they have on the Hudson Bay eider population is unknown (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.).

Historical breeding data for this subspecies only exists for the Belcher Islands. These were resurveyed in 1997. Results from the survey showed that the breeding population had declined by 70% since the late 1980s, apparently due to a winter-kill in 1991 (Robertson and Gilchrist 1998).

American Common Eider

American Common Eiders are the most abundant species of sea duck breeding along the east coast of North America. Their nests are exploited for down in the St. Lawrence estuary and birds are heavily hunted in Québec, the Maritimes and the eastern United States. Population numbers are apparently declining (J.-P. L. Savard, pers. comm.). R. Milton (NSDNR, unpubl.) reviewed information about the American subspecies of Common Eider. Based on surveys conducted in the last two decades, breeding populations were estimated at approximately 18,000 pairs in Labrador, 3,000 in Newfoundland, 26,000 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. Lawrence estuary, and 18,000 to 22,000 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Analysis of traditional mid-winter survey data showed that American Common Eiders had increased significantly ($P \leq 0.001$) since the 1960's (Kehoe 1996). Moreover, results from the Atlantic Coast Sea Duck Survey suggest an increase in the numbers of American Common Eiders wintering along the Atlantic coast over the last ten years (Table 5).

Aerial counts conducted along the Labrador coast have shown increases in breeding populations of American and Northern Common eiders of about 5% per annum over the period studied (Gilliland 1994). Similarly, ground counts of American Common Eiders between 1986 and 1996 of major colonies in Newfoundland showed population increases of between 3% and 8% per annum (S. Gilliland, CWS, pers. comm.). Although these were promising signs, eider populations breeding in insular Newfoundland remain critically low. Despite increases observed in some areas, the general feeling among experts is that the race may in fact be declining (J.-P. L. Savard, pers. comm.).

Harlequin Duck

Until recently, there was little knowledge of the ecology of Harlequin Ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) in North America. However, research efforts are now being made to understand the life history, population status and movements of many harlequin populations on both coasts (Robertson and Goudie 1999). Robertson and Goudie (1999) provide a review of available information on the Harlequin Duck.

Eastern Population

There is great concern about the status of the eastern North American population of the Harlequin Duck, which has been listed as endangered in Canada since 1990. As a consequence, hunting of this species was closed throughout the Atlantic Flyway. In the late 1980s, the population wintering in eastern North America was estimated at less than 1,000 individuals (Goudie 1991). Overhunting, disturbance, and habitat loss are believed to have played a role in the decline of the eastern population of Harlequin Ducks (Robertson and Goudie 1999).

Recent satellite telemetry studies have indicated the existence of two distinct Harlequin Duck populations: one which breeds in northern Quebec and Labrador and winters in southwest Greenland, and one which breeds in southern Labrador, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and the Gaspé Peninsula, and winters mostly in Maine (Brodeur et al., in prep). Genetic studies support the existence of two populations with minimal gene flow (Scribner et al. 2000). Whether these populations overlap on their breeding areas is unknown. The size of the harlequin population wintering in Greenland that originates in Canada is not known, but 6,200 moulting harlequins were estimated along the western coast of Greenland during surveys in 1999 (Boertmann and Mosbech in prep.). The population of Harlequin Ducks wintering in eastern North America has been increasing in recent years and is now estimated at about 1,500 birds, with most (~1,000) wintering in Maine at a single location (Robertson and Goudie 1999). Some birds also winter in Atlantic Canada. Counts of Harlequin Ducks wintering in Newfoundland showed small increases in 1996 and again in 1997. This was encouraging given the dramatic decline that occurred there through the 1980's and early 1990's.

An aerial survey in May 2000 of 30 rivers of the Québec North Shore and Labrador (rivers draining into the Gulf of St. Lawrence) discovered the first evidence of harlequins breeding on the Quebec North Shore. At least 32 Harlequin Ducks on 5 rivers in Quebec and 2 in Labrador were observed. All harlequins were seen in pairs and found in potential breeding habitats, and were therefore considered as breeding individuals (M. Robert, CWS, pers. comm.). As well, the first evidence of harlequins breeding in southeastern Newfoundland was reported this summer at Bay du Nord River (S. Gilliland, pers. comm.).

Western Population

Studies of breeding, moulting and wintering Harlequin Ducks are continuing in British Columbia and Alberta. In 1996, a survey of 48 streams in southern British Columbia indicated that 33% of those streams supported Harlequin Ducks (Wright and Goudie 1998). In recent years, marking programs and surveys have also been conducted in Alberta in Jasper National Park (Clarkson et al. 1998), in the McLeod and Cardinal River watersheds (MacCallum 1998) and in Banff National Park

(Smith et al. 1998). The Alberta studies have helped quantify the reproductive biology of Harlequin Ducks at different sites, as well as link breeding areas with moulting and wintering sites on the B.C. coast. A monitoring program of Harlequin Ducks in the Strait of Georgia during moult continues to show strong philopatry to moulting sites and has helped document the connection between breeding areas and moulting and wintering sites (Wright and Clarkson 1998a). The wintering population of Harlequin Ducks in the Strait of Georgia is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 birds (Wright and Clarkson 1998b).

Scoters

Three species of scoters breed in Canada – the Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*), Surf Scoter (*M. perspicillata*), and White-winged Scoter (*M. fusca*). Black Scoters breeding in this country belong almost entirely to the eastern population whose breeding ground is centered in northern Quebec; the western population is centered in Alaska (Bordage and Savard 1995). Scoters are the least known group of sea ducks. However, research efforts in recent years have brought a better understanding of the breeding, moulting, and wintering ecology of this group. Bordage and Savard (1995), Brown and Fredrickson (1997), and Savard et al. (1998) provide useful reviews of recent information on scoters.

Based on traditional mid-winter and spring waterfowl breeding surveys, scoters as a group seem to have declined in North America over the long term (Savard et al. 1998). The three scoter species are not differentiated during these surveys as it is difficult to discriminate among them from fixed-winged aircraft. Mid-winter survey data suggested a decline in scoter numbers between 1954 and 1994; however, the trend was not significant (Kehoe 1996). In eastern North America, breeding population estimates declined significantly at an approximate average annual rate of 1% between 1955 and 1992 (USFWS 1993). In the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey, scoter breeding population estimates have declined significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the long term (1961-2000) (Table 6, Fig. 17). The overall population estimate of 940,800 individuals in 2000 was similar to last year's. The traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (Fig. 6) covers a large part of the breeding area of White-winged Scoters, and a good part of the Surf Scoter range. Based on the extent of known breeding distributions, scoter populations in the Canadian Prairies should be comprised only of White-winged Scoters, while populations in Western Boreal Canada include White-winged and Surf Scoters. All three species are present in Alaska. In the Canadian Prairies, scoter numbers have sharply declined ($P < 0.05$) over the long term and in the last ten years (no five-year trend could be calculated; Table 6). In 2000, no scoters were reported for the region (Fig. 17). Scoter numbers have also declined significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the long term in

Western Boreal Canada. The population estimate of 647,800 individuals in 2000 was similar to last year's (Fig. 17). Trend data should be interpreted with caution, however, as these surveys are not well adapted for estimating scoter numbers (Savard et al. 1998). The reasons for the decline in scoter abundance are not well understood.

Some short-term data is also available for the individual species. Results from the Atlantic Coast Sea Duck Survey do not show any clear trend in White-winged Scoters wintering along the Atlantic coast over the last ten years (however, there is considerable variation from year to year). On the other hand, wintering numbers of Black and Surf Scoters seem to be increasing (Table 5). There is some information available from the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey for Surf Scoters, but because the survey covers only the extreme southern limit of the breeding range, only a very small part of the population is surveyed. No trend was detected in the available data (Collins 2000).

The Dalhousie area of New Brunswick has long been thought to be a major spring staging area for scoters. However numbers and duration of migration period were not documented. During the spring of 2000, counts were made along the Restigouche River estuary. Spring staging numbers peaked at 95,000, with 80 to 85% Black Scoter and 15 to 20% Surf Scoter. The counts are considered to be conservative (M. Lushington, J. Clifford, and P. Hicklin, unpubl.).

In mid-May of 1998, surveys in the St. Lawrence Estuary and Gulf yielded over 200,000 scoters (mostly Black and Surf Scoters). Moulting surveys in late July and early August of that year indicated that around 50,000 scoters (mostly male Surf and White-winged Scoters) moulted within the St. Lawrence Estuary (J.-P. L. Savard, pers. comm.). Also, between 50,000 and 62,000 moulting scoters (mostly male Surf Scoters) were located along the Labrador coast in 1998 and 1999 (S. Gilliland, pers. comm.). A survey of sea ducks moulting on the mainland coast of British Columbia was flown in early August 1998 from Vancouver to Alaska and produced an estimate of 9,000 to 10,000 moulting Surf Scoters (all located in the northern half of B.C.). The north end of Observatory Inlet held the largest scoter concentrations in the province. Scoter numbers and distribution in the area were very similar to what had been observed in 1986, suggesting that moulting sites are probably highly traditional locations used year after year (S. Boyd and A. Breault, CWS, pers. comm.).

Barrow's Goldeneye

Eastern Population

Little is known of the eastern North American population of the Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*), which is believed to be composed of only 4,500 birds (M. Robert, pers. comm.). This corresponds to

a breeding population of about 1,400 pairs (30% of birds are adult females). Nearly all of the eastern population (3,500 to 4,000 individuals) winters in Quebec, mainly along the St. Lawrence River Estuary (2,500) and, to a lesser extent, along the Gulf of St. Lawrence (1,000-1,500). About 400 individuals winter in the Atlantic provinces and in Maine. Although there is no precise data to document a trend, it is believed that the population declined during the last century and that it could still be declining.

This small population faces several threats on its breeding and wintering grounds. Because the population is concentrated in a few areas in winter, it is highly vulnerable to oil spills or other disasters. Because hunting also poses a threat to Barrow's Goldeneyes, most areas where wintering and staging birds concentrate have been closed to hunting in Canada. Small harvests occur outside the closed areas. The number of birds harvested each fall in eastern North America is low, but it is important to maintain careful watch because even a small continuous harvest could impact a small population. Because the Barrow's Goldeneye is an arboreal species, forest exploitation is an important threat on the breeding grounds. Logging affects goldeneyes by directly destroying nests during harvesting operations and by reducing the availability of potential nest sites (Robert et al. 1999; M. Robert, pers. comm.).

Recent studies by the Canadian Wildlife Service in Quebec have identified the main breeding area of the eastern population of the Barrow's Goldeneye. It consists mainly of the small lakes of the high plateaus north of the St. Lawrence River from the Saguenay River east to at least Mingan (Robert et al. 2000). It is probable that part of the population also breeds on the high plateaus west of the Saguenay River (Savard and Dupuis 1999). The first official breeding record for the eastern population was obtained in 1998 when a brood was sighted on Lac des Polices in ZEC Chauvin, a few dozen kilometers northwest of Tadoussac, Quebec. Three other broods were subsequently observed that same year about 60 km northwest of Sept-Îles, Quebec (Robert et al. 2000). At least 10 other broods were discovered in the ZEC Chauvin area in 1999 (CWS-QC, unpubl.). Satellite tracking data show that at least some Barrow's Goldeneyes wintering along the St. Lawrence corridor breed inland along the north shore of the St. Lawrence Estuary and Gulf. In fact, high numbers of pairs and lone males detected in aerial and ground surveys conducted from 1990 to 1998 indicate that this area is probably the core breeding area for the eastern population of the Barrow's Goldeneye (Robert et al. 2000).

In eastern North America, the only known moulting sites of adult male Barrow's Goldeneyes are located in the coastal waters of Hudson, Ungava, and Frobisher (Baffin Island) bays, and in a few coastal inlets of northern Labrador (Robert et al. 1999; CWS-QC, unpubl.). Two moulting areas (Tasiujaq and Tuttutuuq River, Ungava Bay) identified while tracking males with satellite

telemetry were surveyed in July 2000. At least 200 goldeneyes (mostly Barrow's) were at the first location, while at least 3,000 goldeneyes (mostly Common) were in the other area.

Western Population

There are no accurate population estimates or trend for the western population of the Barrow's Goldeneye. However, it is believed to be stable or slightly declining. Some short-term data is available for this population from the breeding waterfowl surveys of the southern Yukon and the interior of B.C. (Fig. 18 and 19). In 2000, the number of breeding pairs of Barrow's Goldeneye decreased by 8% in the southern Yukon (Hawkings and Hughes 2000), but increased by 8% in the interior of B.C. (Breault and Watts 2000) compared to 1999. Breeding pair numbers during the 10 years of the southern Yukon survey do not show any obvious trend. On the other hand, breeding pairs of Barrow's Goldeneye show a substantial decline in the interior of B.C. over the time period covered (1987-2000) by the breeding waterfowl survey. Breeding pair numbers were 28% below the long-term average (1988-1999) in 2000 (Breault and Watts 2000).

Female Barrow's Goldeneyes have been banded in central B.C. since 1998 in the course of 2 separate studies. Results from the studies establish that Barrow's Goldeneye females do not moult with their brood or on the breeding grounds and that they can aggregate into small groups for their wing moult. Two different moult migrations are therefore occurring in central B.C.: the local breeders depart for an unknown destination while birds of unknown origin come in and replace the local breeders. The geographic extent of the female Barrow's Goldeneye moult and the number of females involved is currently unknown. The tracking of moulting females might provide information on female survival rate and this approach might lead to the design of new monitoring programs targeting females (A. Breault, pers. comm.).

Other Sea Ducks

Information on other sea duck species from the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey and the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey are also presented in Tables 6 and 7. Information from the roadside surveys in the Yukon and the interior of British Columbia are presented in Figures 18 and 19.

In particular, Long-tailed Ducks (previously Oldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis*), showed no significant population trend in the traditional mid-winter counts ($P = 0.30$) between 1954 and 1994 (Kehoe 1996). Furthermore, results from the Atlantic Coast Sea Duck Survey do not show any clear trend in the numbers of Long-tailed Ducks over the last ten years (Table 5). In contrast, results from the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey show a significant long-term decline ($P < 0.05$) in the breeding population of Long-tailed

Ducks in the entire traditional survey area and in Western Boreal Canada (Table 6). No significant trend was detected, however, during the last ten and five years.

Harvest of Sea Ducks

In this section, we present partial harvest information for eiders and results of traditional harvest surveys in Canada and the United States for scoters (harvest data for scoters for the 1974-1999 period are given in Table 9). Lévesque and Collins (1999) provide harvest estimates in Canada for some of the other species and information on hunter activity as well as harvest age and sex ratios. Note that harvest estimates are imprecise for many species due to small sample sizes. Furthermore, a special sea duck harvest survey in Newfoundland and Labrador for eiders, scoters, and Long-tailed Duck has been conducted by H. Lévesque and B. T. Collins (CWS) covering the last three hunting seasons. This special survey was designed to try to overcome limitations of the National Harvest Survey, notably the lack of coverage for late season harvest.

Eiders

Nearly all (99%) of the harvest of western Arctic eiders within Canada occurs near the community of Holman on western Victoria Island, N.W.T. (Fabijan et al. 1997). A three-year study was conducted at Holman to further our understanding of the impact of the Holman subsistence harvest on that area's eider subpopulations. Crippling loss rate was highly variable (3% to >20%), depending on whether the hunt occurred over ice or from boats in open water. Holman hunters harvested an estimated 4 to 7% of the King Eider subpopulation and less than 1% of the Common Eider subpopulation available to the community. The present levels of harvest at Holman are likely sustainable. However, more information on recruitment rates and mortality, including harvest in Russia, is needed to confirm this (L. Dickson, pers. comm.).

In the eastern Arctic, available harvest data for eiders is limited. However, the harvest of eiders (King and Common eiders combined) in southwest Greenland is estimated at over 100,000 birds annually. A large proportion of this harvest must consist of Canadian breeders, since the breeding population of Common Eiders in west Greenland consists of only 20,000 pairs based upon recent surveys (G. Gilchrist, pers. comm.). The effects of this level of harvest on populations remain poorly known.

Embedded shot studies and band recoveries of American Common Eiders in Newfoundland and Labrador support the contention that these populations are heavily hunted. Fifty-four percent and 39% of breeding females examined at colonies in Labrador and Newfoundland, respectively, had embedded shot (P. Hicklin and W. A. Barrow 1997, unpubl.). Also, an eider enhancement program has resulted in the release of about 2,500. In

northern Newfoundland, the direct recovery rate of hand-reared ducklings was high (5%) when compared with a rate of ~1% for adult females reported by Kremetz et al. (1996). The differences in direct recovery rates may be due to differences in vulnerabilities between juvenile and adult birds, and their hand-reared status. However, when we account for band reporting rates of 30 to 50% and crippling losses of about 50% (S. Pihl, pers. comm.) then a large portion of these birds (20-36%) may have been harvested.

Scoters

In response to the apparent decline in scoter numbers (see above), reductions were made in 1993 in the bag limits of scoters in both the United States and Canada. Harvest of all three scoter species in Canada and the United States has declined considerably since the 1970s (Table 9). The continental harvest of White-winged and Surf Scoters was estimated at 5,800 and 22,400 in 1999, a 49% and 23% decrease compared to the previous year. For Black Scoters, however, the estimated harvest was 10,800 in 1999, a 19% increase compared to 1998. Note that harvest estimates are imprecise for this species group due to small sample sizes.

Population Status of Geese

Breeding Conditions in the Canadian Arctic and Subarctic Regions in 2000

Spring arrived late throughout most of the Arctic in 2000. In the eastern Arctic, snow melt was late on Bylot Island (Reed and Gauthier 2000) and on southern Baffin Island (M. Mallory, CWS, pers. comm.) as a consequence of high snow cover. The northern part of Quebec (Harvey and Rodrigue 2000), Southampton Island (M. Mallory, pers. comm.), the Queen Maud Gulf area of the central Arctic (R. T. Alisauskas, CWS, pers. comm.) and Banks Island in the western Canadian Arctic (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.) also experienced a late spring this year. In southern Hudson and James bays (Manitoba, Ontario and Akimiski Island [Nunavut]), late winter and spring conditions varied across the region from the harsh conditions seen at La Perouse Bay to spring phenology being only a few days later than in 1999 in western James Bay (K. F. Abraham, OMNR, and R. Rockwell, Am. Museum of Nat. Hist., pers. comm.).

Snow Goose

Greater Snow Goose

Greater Snow Geese (*Chen caerulescens atlanticus*) breed in the eastern Arctic around northern Foxe Basin, northern Baffin, Bylot, Axel-Heiberg, and Ellesmere islands, and northern Greenland. They winter along the

mid-Atlantic coast from New Jersey to North Carolina (USFWS 1999). During migration, the whole population stages in Quebec in the marshes and agricultural lands of the St. Lawrence River Valley.

The growth of the Greater Snow Goose population from a few thousand in the 1930s to over 500 thousand in spring migratory flights in the early 1990s has been well documented (Reed et al. 1998a). The rate of increase has been especially rapid during the past decade. Spring aerial surveys of the main staging area in the St. Lawrence River Valley, which generate more reliable population estimates than mid-winter surveys, have been conducted since 1965 (Reed and Gauthier 2000). However, in recent years the geese have expanded their use of agricultural habitats considerably and even this survey is now unable to account for all of the geese staging in Québec in spring (J. Hughes, CWS, pers. comm.). Researchers from CWS and Université du Québec à Montréal are attempting to correct this problem by estimating the number of geese missed during the survey using a sample of radio-marked birds. The final (corrected) May estimate for 2000 was $813,900 \pm 112,000$ (95% CI) Greater Snow Geese (A. Reed, CWS, unpubl.), which is similar to last year's (uncorrected) estimate (Reed and Gauthier 2000; Fig. 20). Although there is no correction factor available for 1999, if that year's estimate was also corrected using either the 1998 or 2000 correction factor, the survey results would show a decline of at least 100,000 geese in 2000. The decline may be attributable to very low reproductive output in 1999 and increased mortality associated with the special conservation seasons (J. Hughes, pers. comm.).

For the second consecutive year, the late spring on Bylot Island (where the largest known breeding colony is found) resulted in unfavorable breeding conditions (Reed and Gauthier 2000). Nest initiation was later than normal and nesting effort was reduced. Although clutch size was near average and nesting success above average (predation by Arctic foxes and avian predators was low due to an abundance of lemmings), the reduced reproductive effort and late nesting was expected to result in below average production of young (but much higher than the record low of 1999). Nonetheless, due to the high population level, a large fall flight was expected (Reed and Gauthier 2000), and indeed, family counts conducted in October 2000 in staging areas along the St. Lawrence River showed the proportion of young in the fall flight to be 22.7%, only slightly below the long-term average (A. Reed, unpubl.).

Lesser Snow Goose

Lesser Snow Geese (*Chen caerulescens caerulescens*) nest in colonies throughout much of the coastal areas of the Canadian Arctic. These colonies can be grouped according to three regions: the eastern Arctic (Southampton and Baffin islands, and the western and southern shores of Hudson Bay), the central Arctic (mainland from Coppermine in the west to Gjoa Haven in the east, and western Victoria Island) and the western

Arctic (Banks Island, and the Anderson and Mackenzie River deltas).

Breeding ground surveys have shown substantial growth of Lesser Snow Goose populations at several colonies and the establishment of new colonies in recent years (Abraham and Jefferies 1997). The increasing number of Lesser Snow Geese in the eastern and central Arctic (see below) is also shown by surveys on wintering areas (these geese are also referred to as the Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese). Mid-winter counts have increased from 0.78 million geese in 1970 to 3.0 million in 1998 (Sharp and Moser 2000; Peterson 2000; Fig. 21). In 1999, the mid-winter count decreased to 2.6 million geese, and in 2000 to 2.4 million geese. These counts include some Ross' Geese and probably a small proportion of Lesser Snow Geese originating in western Arctic colonies. Mid-winter counts, however, underestimate actual population levels, increasingly so as populations have grown (Mowbray et al. 2000).

Eastern Arctic Colonies

CWS coordinated in 1997 a series of photographic inventories of major Lesser Snow Goose nesting colonies in the eastern Arctic, last documented in the early 1970s. The Great Plain of the Koukdjuak (on Baffin Island) and Southampton Island supported an estimated 1.77 and 0.72 million nesting birds, respectively. When these same areas were surveyed in 1973, there were only 446,600 and 155,800 nesting birds respectively (R. H. Kerbes, CWS, unpubl.), and the area where nests were found was much smaller. As in the past, population and production surveys were again conducted on Baffin Island in 2000. Production by Lesser Snow Geese was good on the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak, in contrast to other locations, such as the west coast of Hudson Bay, where production was poor (D. Caswell, CWS, pers. comm.).

On west Hudson Bay, the 1997 helicopter surveys reported 153,500 nesting birds in the McConnell River area. However, the colony is still well below the high level of 436,400 nesting birds observed there in 1985 (R. H. Kerbes, unpubl.). This decline may be due to destruction of habitat through feeding by geese and emigration of geese to other colonies (Abraham and Jefferies 1997). Production was poor on the west coast of Hudson Bay during the 2000 breeding season (A. B. Didiuk, CWS, pers. comm.).

On south Hudson Bay, the 1997 helicopter surveys produced an estimate of 430,000 birds nesting from La Perouse Bay (Man.) to Cape Henrietta Maria (Ont.) (K. Ross, CWS, pers. comm.). On Cape Henrietta Maria, the Lesser Snow Goose breeding population was estimated at approximately 320,000 birds (160,000 pairs), a considerable increase compared to 1973 when the nesting population was estimated at 59,200 breeding adults (R. H. Kerbes, unpubl.). However, the results of surveys conducted since 1996 at this colony (no survey conducted in 1998) show that the number of nesting pairs

is declining. In 2000, the number of nesting pairs decreased for the fourth consecutive survey to approximately 87,800, a decline of 50% compared to 1996 (K. F. Abraham, pers. comm.). Because of very poor breeding conditions (heavy mid-May snow fall and subsequent melt and rain flooded a large portion of the colony), clutch sizes were below average and production was low. At La Perouse Bay, the 1997 helicopter surveys produced an estimate of 66,000 breeding birds, ten times the number estimated in 1973 (5,600 nesting birds) (R. H. Kerbes, unpubl.). This year at the La Perouse Bay colony, nesting was very late and nesting effort was low due to exceptional weather conditions (it is estimated that only one-third of the colony's usual pairs attempted to nest). Clutch sizes were low and production was further diminished by extraordinary avian predation (R. Rockwell, pers. comm.). The juvenile to adult ratio is expected to be very low throughout the La Perouse Bay region and farther north along the west coast of Hudson Bay. The limited open marsh habitat available in late May through June due to the lasting cold weather meant that below ground grubbing for plant reserves persisted throughout the month, and high levels of marsh damage were expected as a consequence (R. Rockwell, pers. comm.). The small colonies at Shagamu River and Pen Island (Ontario Hudson Bay coast) both appeared to have almost totally failed this year, probably due to poor conditions during nesting (K. F. Abraham, pers. comm.).

In James Bay, nesting at the small Akimiski Island colony was intermittent until 1967, and became annual beginning in 1968. Breeding numbers were usually less than 200 pairs until 1974, but increased tenfold since then (Abraham et al. 1999b). In 2000, the colony was similar in size to 1998 and 1999, with an estimated 900 breeding pairs, and thus numbers in the main survey area remain at about 50% below the 1994-1997 average (K. F. Abraham, pers. comm.). This may reflect increased nesting along intertidal marshes and further inland on freshwater marshes. Nesting was slightly later than normal and clutch sizes were slightly below average. Below average production was expected for this colony (K. F. Abraham, pers. comm.).

Central Arctic Colonies

The central Arctic breeding population, concentrated in the Queen Maud Gulf, grew more slowly than the eastern population before the 1980s, but now appears to be increasing rapidly. Part of the rapid growth may be due to immigration of eastern Arctic birds. In 1976, there were 30 colonies with nearly 56,000 nesting Lesser Snow Geese. By 1988, the number of colonies had increased to 57 with about 280,000 nesting Lesser Snow Geese (Kerbes 1996). Preliminary information from a photographic inventory conducted in 1998 indicates that the snow goose population is now in excess of 1 million scattered over 80 colonies (R. H. Kerbes, unpubl.). This suggests that the population has at least tripled since the

last photo inventory. Nesting was later than normal in the Queen Maud Gulf this year and clutch sizes were below normal. Production was expected to be average (R. T. Alisauskas, pers. comm.).

Western Arctic Colonies

More than 95% of Lesser Snow Geese in the western Canadian Arctic nest on Banks Island and recent surveys indicate that this population (and hence the overall western Arctic population) has increased tremendously since the 1960s. The total nesting population increased from around 105,000 birds in 1960, to 165,000 in 1976, to 479,000 in 1995 (Kerbes et al. 1999). The population has grown to the point where it may be necessary to stabilize its growth to prevent habitat problems associated with grubbing and grazing. In 1999, a habitat study was initiated to evaluate the impact that Snow Geese are having on the lowland tundra of Banks Island (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.). The late spring in 2000 was expected to result in low productivity of Snow Geese on Banks Island. Clutch sizes were smaller than average and nest initiation was quite late (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

The remaining birds nest at small colonies on the mainland at the Anderson River and Kendall Island migratory bird sanctuaries. The number of Lesser Snow Geese nesting at the Anderson River colony in 2000 was well below historic levels, while numbers at Kendall Island were below the long-term average (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.). Snow Goose numbers at Kendall Island appear to be stable, while numbers at the Anderson River colony seem to be declining. At least part of the reason for the decline at Anderson River is probably related to high levels of egg depredation by grizzly bears. Because of the late spring and low nesting effort, production this year was expected to be low at both of the mainland colonies (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

Lesser Snow Geese that breed on Wrangel Island, Russia, are also of great interest to Canada, because this population migrates through Western Canada in fall and spring, and more than half of the population winters in the Fraser Delta (B.C.) and the nearby Skagit Delta (Wash.). The present colony of Lesser Snow Geese on Wrangel Island is all that remains of the large colonies in Siberia a century ago. Russian biologists monitoring the population have documented a decline from 120,000 nesting birds in 1970 (total population of 150,000 geese) to fewer than half that number in the 1990s (total population of 60,000-70,000 geese) (Kerbes et al. 1999). In 2000, the spring breeding population of Lesser Snow Geese was estimated at 95,000 individuals, about 5,000 birds more than in 1999. Breeding conditions were very good this year. About 25,000 pairs nested and Russian biologists estimated that 75,000 goslings would be produced on the island, plus an additional 5,000 on the mainland (USFWS 2000). If gosling survival is high, up to 70,000 Lesser Snow Geese might frequent the Fraser and Skagit river deltas in 2000-2001, which would represent roughly

20,000 more geese than in 1999-2000 (S. Boyd, CWS, pers. comm.).

Management of Overabundant Snow Geese

Issue

The rapid growth of most Snow Goose populations is of great concern. Assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and of Greater Snow Geese were completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in the comprehensive reports entitled "*Arctic Ecosystems in Peril - Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*" (Abraham and Jefferies 1997) and "*The Greater Snow Goose - Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*" (Batt 1998). The working groups concluded that the primary causes of the increase of Snow Goose populations were human induced. Improved nutrition from agricultural practices and safety in refuges have resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates of Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the vegetation communities on which they and other species rely at staging areas and on the breeding grounds. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become permanently inhospitable. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing populations.

Regulation

Several management actions are being undertaken concurrently to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One action involves increasing the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of conservation measures. Beginning in 1999 an amendment to the Migratory Birds Regulations created special conservation measures during which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use special methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The 1999 and 2000 regulations applied in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba. The dates and locations where special conservation measures were implemented were determined through consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities. In the second year, 2000, additional amendments were implemented on the basis of further consultations and in response to information obtained from implementation of the 1999 regulations - the main

purposes were to increase the clarity of the regulation text, improve the cost-efficiency of the regulation and expand the geographic area in Manitoba where conservation measures would be undertaken.

Evaluation

Evaluation plans have been developed which will track progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities. For example, across the Arctic in 2000, close to 6,500 Lesser Snow Geese and 3,300 Ross' Geese were marked with neck bands, bringing the total number of birds banded to 14,500 Lesser Snow Geese and 10,300 Ross' Geese since 1997 (D. Caswell, pers. comm.). The main objectives are to obtain colony specific estimates of harvest and survival rates, document timing and pattern of fall and spring migration, and obtain population and production estimates. Investigations of the condition of staging and breeding habitats continued in 2000 along the west coast of Hudson Bay, where the effects of geese on habitats are well documented. Assessments were also carried out at other major Snow Goose colonies.

The special conservation measures of 1999 and 2000 were successful in increasing harvest rates for Snow Geese. For Greater Snow Geese, the estimated harvest rates of adults (based on regular-season harvest in Canada and the U.S., and including the special conservation seasons in effect in Canada only) were 14 and 18%, respectively, for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 seasons. These rates are much higher than during 1985-1997 (average harvest rate of 6%), a period of rapid population growth, and higher than harvest rates during 1975-1984 (11%) when the population was relatively small and stable. When the special conservation seasons are excluded, the harvest rate of adults was 10% in both years (G. Gauthier, CWS, unpubl.). For Lesser Snow Geese, the harvest rate in Canada was much less than that achieved for Greater Snow Geese. About 1,200 additional birds were taken by sport hunters in each of the two years as part of the conservation measures. The continental program, however, has been successful in increasing harvest rates to about double that achieved prior to the implementation of special measures (J. Kelley, USFWS, pers. comm.).

The analyses indicate that progress is being made to control the growth of Greater and Lesser Snow goose populations through use of the special conservation measures, and that continuation of these measures will be necessary in the short term to help achieve desired population and habitat goals. Note that the regulatory proposals for 2001 are presented in Appendix A.

Ross' Goose

About 95% of all Ross' Geese (*Chen rossii*) nest in the Queen Maud Gulf area in the central Canadian Arctic, but some nest on Banks Island and also in the eastern

Arctic along the western coast of Hudson Bay and on Baffin Island (Kerbes 1994). Ross' Goose nesting colonies are usually interspersed with those of Lesser Snow Geese and, thus, it is difficult to accurately evaluate the size of Ross' Goose populations. Ross' Geese winter in northern and central California, New Mexico, Mexico, and along the Gulf Coast of Texas (USFWS 1999).

The Ross' Goose was considered a rare species in the early 1900s. In 1931, when legislation was passed to prohibit hunting, it had an estimated population of only 5,000 to 6,000 birds. By 1988, the breeding population had increased to more than 188,000 birds in the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Kerbes 1994; Ryder and Alisauskas 1995). The number of Ross' Geese breeding in the sanctuary increased to about 982,000 in 1998 (Alisauskas et al. 1998). Recent surveys at other Lesser Snow Goose colonies in the eastern Arctic have reported 40,000 Ross' Geese at the McConnell River colony, on west Hudson Bay, and 1,000 on western Baffin Island (Abraham and Jefferies 1997). Surveys in 1998 indicated that Ross' Geese on Baffin Island were increasing in number, as numerous groups of adults with young were noted, and more than 2,000 adults were estimated (D. Caswell, CWS, pers. comm.). Below average production was expected this year from the Queen Maud Gulf area (R. T. Alisauskas, pers. comm.) and from west Hudson Bay (A. B. Didiuk, pers. comm.).

Greater White-fronted Goose

In the past, Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) surveys were conducted in early spring, but these counts were problematic when geese were too widely spread along their migration route to allow for good counts. As numbers of Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese increased in the important count areas, the surveys became even more problematic, and so they were abandoned in 1992. However, until the early to mid-1980s, the surveys seemed to do a good job of tracking the trend in Greater White-fronted Goose numbers, and indicated that the overall population grew from the late 1950s to the early 1980s (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

In 1992, a fall survey of the staging areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta was implemented, with the objective of providing an annual index of the population size of Mid-continent Greater White-fronted Geese. Because it is unlikely that significant numbers of geese are present outside the survey area in most years (based on historical migration and distribution data, as well as experimental surveys), this fall inventory accounts for a consistent and significant proportion of the Mid-continent Greater White-fronted Goose population (Warner and Nieman 1999). Preliminary results indicate a total of 1.07 million geese in fall 2000, which represents a 10% increase compared to 1999 (K. Warner, CWS, unpubl.; Fig. 22). Results of this survey seem to indicate an increasing trend for this goose population (Fig. 22). Below

average production was expected this year on the western Arctic mainland because of late spring (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

Canada Goose

In Canada, the many different races of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) that have part of their breeding range in this country are grouped into 15 different management populations. The distribution of these Canada Goose populations is shown in Figure 23.

North Atlantic Population (NAP) Canada Goose

Canada Geese belonging to the North Atlantic Population, which is thought to be primarily composed of the subspecies *B. c. canadensis*, breed in Labrador, insular Newfoundland, and eastern Quebec (including Anticosti Island) (Fig. 23).

Breeding ground surveys in Labrador in 1993 and 1994 indicated that this population was stable compared to surveys in the early 1980s. The surveys were repeated in 1998 and 1999, and preliminary assessment of survey data suggested a larger population in 1998 and 1999 than in earlier years (M. Bateman, CWS, pers. comm.). The estimated density of Canada Goose pairs per 100 km² was 8.1, which was considerably higher than the densities from comparable surveys conducted in 1980, 1993 and 1994, which ranged from 5.5 to 5.7 pairs per 100 km² (Bateman, in press).

In 1998 and 1999, NAP Canada Geese were surveyed using two methods: 1) a CWS survey designed to result in estimates comparable to surveys conducted in 1980, 1993 and 1994 (see above), and 2) the spring USFWS transect survey that has been expanded to include Newfoundland and Labrador (strata 66 and 67 respectively). The results of the two surveys were deemed comparable, so beginning in 2000, only the latter survey was conducted. This year, the number of Canada Geese estimated in Newfoundland and Labrador was 175,800 (Bidwell and Drut 2000). Over the entire Atlantic region, the total number of Canada Geese estimated was 196,900, which was 29% less than last year. However, Bidwell and Drut (2000) caution that the results for NAP Canada Geese are not reliable, because of the lack of visibility correction factors and difficulties with survey timing (in Labrador and Newfoundland the survey was too early and more geese were observed in small flocks rather than in pairs).

Age ratios of Canada Geese in the Atlantic Canada harvest suggest that the reproductive success of the North Atlantic population is more or less stable (Fig. 24). However, production of young has been lower since 1996, especially in 1999 which showed the second lowest ratio of immatures to adults recorded in the fall harvest. These results may be confounded by the presence of more temperate-breeding geese in the harvest (M. Bateman, pers. comm.).

Atlantic Population (AP) Canada Goose

Atlantic Population Canada Geese (composed largely of *B. c. interior*) nest throughout northern Quebec, especially along Ungava Bay, the eastern shore of Hudson Bay, and in the interior of the Ungava Peninsula (Fig. 23).

In 1993, an annual breeding ground survey was implemented in northern Quebec with the objective of monitoring the status of the Atlantic Population of Canada Geese by estimating the number of breeding pairs on the Ungava Peninsula (Harvey and Rodrigue 2000). Estimates produced by this survey are not adjusted for visibility bias and thus represent an index to the population. This survey covers the three regions that have been shown previously to include the highest densities of nesting geese: the region of inland tundra, the region of flat coastal tundra (coastal Ungava Bay and Hudson Bay), and the region of taiga. A fourth region situated in the taiga and boreal forest to the south, where densities of breeding geese are lower, is surveyed at intervals.

In 2000, the number of Canada Geese observed as pairs or as single birds (indicated breeding pairs) was $93,200 \pm 9,900$ (SE), which represents an increase of 20% compared to 1999 (Harvey and Rodrigue 2000; Fig. 25). The number of pairs breeding on the Hudson Bay coast was lower than last year, while numbers breeding on the Ungava Bay coast were much higher than previously. The number of non-breeding geese was much higher this year (+68%), mainly on the Hudson Bay coast. However, this result may have been confounded by the presence of large numbers of moult-migrants.

Hughes (2000) reported that the timing of nesting in 2000 on the Hudson Bay coast was later than during the past two years (which were exceptionally early), but about the same as in 1997. In southern Ungava Bay nesting was later than during the past three years, but earlier than in 1996. On both sides of the Ungava Peninsula, clutch size was lower than in the previous three years, but similar to 1996. Average nest success was lower than in any year since 1996 when the study was initiated, but was highly variable across the portion of the breeding range surveyed. The poor reproductive performance, which occurred at most of the areas visited, was attributed to cool wet weather in June and, in particular, to severe snowstorms in mid-June. A fair breeding season was predicted for Ungava Bay, and a poor season for Hudson Bay (Hughes 2000).

Canada Geese are also counted during the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey of eastern Canada. The region covered by this survey is at the southern limit of the nesting range of AP Canada Geese, and most of the geese in stratum 3 (central portion of the Boreal Shield region) and part of those in stratum 4 (western portion of the Boreal Shield region) belong to this population. The number of indicated breeding pairs of AP Canada Geese observed in Quebec in 2000 was the highest recorded since the beginning of the survey in 1990 (Bordage 2000; Fig. 26). The estimate of $25,600 \pm 5,900$ (SE) represents

an increase of 8% compared to last year's record high of 23,700 pairs.

"Giant" or "Resident" Canada Goose in Southern Ontario

This population of Canada Geese is sometimes referred to as "resident" because it has a relatively short migration. They may also be called Giants, having developed mainly from genetic stock of the Giant type (*B. c. maxima*). Occasionally, Giant Canada Geese in southern Ontario may not migrate at all or may only migrate to nearby states like New York and Pennsylvania (Dennis et al., in press). With the successful re-establishment of local Canada Goose populations beginning in the late 1960s, an increasing number have remained to winter in the province.

Resident populations of Canada Geese have been expanding dramatically throughout southern Ontario (and have begun to increase in southern Quebec as well). By 1970, Canada Geese still did not commonly nest in southern Ontario. However, surveys in 1977 and 2000 have shown a population increase from approximately 20,000 to 400,000 Canada Geese in the "fall flight" from southern Ontario (Dennis et al., in press; N. North, CWS, pers. comm.).

Southern James Bay Population (SJB P) Canada Goose

This population nests on Akimiski Island in James Bay and in the adjacent lowlands to the south and west. It winters from southern Michigan to Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

For some years now, there has been concern about the status of this population. From 1985 to 1988, mid-winter counts averaged about 154,000 birds, but in 1990 a spring breeding ground survey reported only about half that number. The 2000 spring survey of SJB P Canada Geese on Akimiski Island and the adjacent lowlands of southern James Bay produced a population estimate of 89,000 geese, a decrease of 35% compared with last year's record high estimate since the inception of the survey in 1990 (J. Leafloor and D. Fillman, CWS, unpubl.; Fig. 27). However, the population estimate for Akimiski Island (23,100) may have been influenced by low light contrast conditions during the survey. Few moult-migrants were present during the survey and are not considered to be a confounding factor in the 2000 results. Compared with 1999, the number of breeding pairs (8,500) on Akimiski Island decreased by about 26%, returning to levels seen in 1998. On the mainland, breeding pairs decreased by 28% compared with last year, returning to 1995-1998 numbers. Overall, the total spring population was slightly lower than the ten-year average (1990-1999) (J. Leafloor and D. Fillman, unpubl.).

There is evidence that increasingly large numbers of moult-migrant "resident" Canada Geese are moving to Akimiski Island and to adjacent areas of mainland James

Bay and eastern Hudson Bay. On breeding areas they may compete for food resources with SJB P goslings and, as a result, contribute to the high gosling mortality that is observed there and the decline of the SJB P population (Abraham et al. 1999a).

Mississippi Valley Population (MVP) Canada Goose

The breeding range for the Mississippi Valley Population is northern Ontario, especially in the coastal lowlands west of James Bay and south of Hudson Bay. This population winters in Illinois and southern Wisconsin (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

The spring population estimate in 2000 was 1.05 million geese, a 9% increase from 1999 (J. Leafloor, K. Ross, and D. Fillman, CWS, unpubl.; Fig. 28). The estimated number of nests (185,800) was 23% lower than in 1999. Flocks of moult-migrants were observed during the survey, and likely inflated estimates of non-breeding birds, particularly in coastal areas. Transects flown to estimate non-breeding birds in coastal areas yielded 143,800 geese, almost three times higher than average. Nonetheless, the population exceeded the 900,000 population objective without considering these non-breeders. A fall flight of about 1.3 million birds is expected, similar to last year (J. Leafloor, K. Ross, and D. Fillman, unpubl.). Spring phenology was similar to last year (early) in northern Ontario, although a severe snow storm in the second week of May likely caused widespread nest losses along the Hudson Bay coast due to abandonment and flooding (J. Bergquist, pers. comm.). Thus, reduced numbers of nesting geese and increased numbers of flocked birds in coastal areas were not unexpected.

Tall Grass Prairie Population (TGPP) Canada Goose

This population nests on Baffin Island (on the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak), Southampton and King William islands, and on the Nunavut mainland primarily near the McConnell and Maguse rivers (western Hudson Bay). It winters in Oklahoma, Texas, and northeastern Mexico (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

Aerial surveys of TGPP Canada Geese were initiated in 1992 (Rusch et al. 1996) and, unlike other spring surveys, are conducted during the brood-rearing period. Population estimates available from Baffin Island from 1993 through 1999 indicate a population of about 100,000 breeding birds. In the past eight years of study, there were three years when almost no young were produced (1992, 1996, and 1999). However, 1997 and 1998 were both good years for production with about 70-80% of the >100,000 geese identified as breeding birds (D. Caswell, pers. comm.). Nesting was delayed on Baffin and Southampton islands in 2000 (D. Caswell, pers. comm.). Nesting was also delayed on the western Hudson Bay, north to the McConnell River, and initial brood sizes were below average (A. B. Didiuk, pers. comm.).

WTGP Canada Geese mix with other Canada Geese on wintering grounds, which makes it difficult to estimate population size. The January 2000 mid-winter survey produced an estimate of 295,700 geese, which was much lower than in 1999 (548,200 geese), but comparable to previous years.

Eastern Prairie Population (EPP) Canada Goose

This population nests in the Hudson Bay lowlands of Manitoba and winters throughout Missouri (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

Spring surveys of EPP Canada Geese have been flown annually since 1972, providing good baseline data for this population. In 2000, the spring population was estimated at $275,000 \pm 38,700$ (95% CI) geese, the highest estimate on record during the 29-year history of the survey (Humburg et al. 2000; Fig. 29). Increases in the EPP this year were primarily due to increases in the number of geese observed in groups, in fact, their numbers were the highest on record ($145,100 \pm 34,700$), exceeding the previous high of 78,100 $\pm 17,800$ in 1989. Many moulting Canada Geese, which can confound EPP population estimates, were likely present in northern Manitoba during the 2000 survey. In contrast, the breeding effort was the lowest estimated since 1983, as reflected by the number of geese represented by singles ($32,800 \pm 6,900$ vs. $27,000 \pm 5,800$ in 1983; Fig. 29). The number of geese represented by singles and pairs ($130,700 \pm 19,300$) was similar to 1999 (Fig. 29). Only fair production was anticipated, based on delayed initiation of nesting, reduced breeding effort, and lower than average clutch sizes. Although the population level is higher than in previous years, lack of nesting effort is of concern (there was greater snowfall this winter and the spring break-up was later, with coastal flooding likely limiting the number of available nest sites). A lower EPP fall flight than in 1999 (comprised of few immature geese) was expected (Humburg et al. 2000).

Western Prairie Population (WPP)/Great Plains Population (GPP) Canada Geese

The Western Prairie Population breeds in eastern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba, while the Great Plains Population results from restoration efforts in Saskatchewan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Both populations winter with other Canada Geese along the Missouri River in South Dakota, and on reservoirs from southwestern Kansas to Texas (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

Separate indices for these two populations are not available from mid-winter surveys, as the fall and winter ranges of the WPP and GPP overlap. The January 2000 count of 594,700 geese was 27% higher than that of last year. This population index has significantly increased over the last ten years (USFWS 2000). Canada Geese on the Canadian Prairies are also counted during the

Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. A comparison of results from this survey and those of smaller-scale surveys in eastcentral Saskatchewan indicated that the spring waterfowl surveys provide a good measure of trends in populations (Nieman et al., in press), and that they could be used on an annual basis to assess the abundance of the various populations of large Canada Geese breeding on the prairies (D. J. Nieman, CWS, pers. com.). Results from spring waterfowl surveys in the Canadian Prairies indicated considerable increases in the populations of WPP and GPP Canada Geese of 1027% and 2117%, respectively, between 1970 and 1999 (Nieman et al., in press). Spring waterfowl surveys in the Dakotas, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba estimated 847,100 WPP/GPP geese in 2000, which represents a slight increase of 7% compared to 1999 (USFWS 2000). At present, WPP/GPP Canada Geese remain well above population goals. Habitat conditions throughout the breeding range this year were generally fair to good during the nesting period. The production of geese was expected to be at least average and the fall flight similar to or larger than that of last year (USFWS 2000).

Hi-Line Population (HLP) Canada Goose

Hi-Line Population Canada Geese nest in southeastern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, eastern Montana and Wyoming, and in northcentral Colorado. This population winters in northcentral Colorado and in central New Mexico (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

In January 2000, 270,700 geese were counted during mid-winter surveys, which was more than twice the number counted last year (USFWS 2000). Based on mid-winter surveys, the number of HLP Canada Geese has increased an average of 7% per year since the beginning of the surveys; however, no trend was found over the last 10 years (USFWS 2000). HLP Canada Geese are counted during the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. Results from the surveys in the Canadian Prairies indicated a considerable increase in the population of 1089% between 1970 and 1999 (Nieman et al., in press). Spring waterfowl surveys in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Montana provided an estimate of 279,300 HLP Canada Geese in 2000, a 42% increase compared to 1999 (USFWS 2000). The trend over the last ten years indicates an increase of 4% per year in the spring population. Habitat conditions over most of the breeding range were fair to poor this year. Production was expected to be at or slightly below average, and the fall flight smaller than that of last year (USFWS 2000).

Short-grass Prairie Population (SGPP) Canada Goose

The Short-grass Prairie Population of Canada Geese breeds in the western Arctic on Victoria and Jenny Lind islands, and on the Nunavut and N.W.T. mainland from Queen Maud Gulf to the Mackenzie River and south into northern Alberta. They winter in the dry agricultural lands

of southeastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico, and in the Oklahoma and Texas panhandles (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23). This population is thought to be comprised of two subspecies, the lesser Canada Goose (*B. c. parvipes*) and Richardson's Canada Goose (*B. c. hutchinsii*) (Hines et al., in press).

Aerial transect surveys, covering much of the breeding range of this Canada Goose population in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) on the mainland, and on Victoria and Banks islands, were conducted in June 1989-1994 (Hines et al., in press). The aerial counts indicated that there were more than 70,000 SGPP Canada Geese in or near the survey area. However, the survey did not cover all of the breeding range of Canada Geese in the ISR. It was suspected that 5,000-10,000 Canada Geese might not have been counted. Canada Geese on Victoria Island and Banks Island have apparently increased in numbers and possibly have extended their breeding range northward over the past few decades (Hines et al., in press). In contrast, results of spring waterfowl surveys suggested that SGPP Canada Geese in the boreal forest and taiga of the Northwest Territories, Yukon, and eastern Alaska had remained relatively stable since the 1960's (Hines et al., in press).

Spring waterfowl surveys in the western part of the Northwest Territories and northern Alberta provided an estimate of 230,400 geese in 2000, which was 10% lower than the estimate for 1999. No significant trend was detected in population numbers over the last ten years (USFWS 2000). In January 2000, 200,000 SGPP Canada Geese were counted during the mid-winter surveys, which is approximately half the number from last year. However, the last ten years of data also show no significant trend (USFWS 2000).

Rocky Mountain Population (RMP) Canada Goose

This population of Canada Goose nests in southern Alberta, the inter-mountain regions of Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming, and in western Montana. They winter in central and southern California, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Montana (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23).

In January 2000, 102,300 geese were counted during the mid-winter surveys, which represents a 11% decrease compared to 1999. Based on mid-winter surveys, the number of RMP Canada Geese has significantly increased since the beginning of the surveys; however, no trend was detected over the last 10 years (USFWS 2000). RMP Canada Geese are counted during the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. Results from the surveys in the Canadian Prairies indicated a considerable increase in the population of 508% between 1970 and 1999 (Nieman et al., in press). Spring waterfowl surveys in southern Alberta, southwestern Saskatchewan, and Montana provided an estimate of 165,100 geese in 2000, which was 67% higher than last year's estimate. In contrast with the mid-winter surveys, spring population

numbers have significantly increased by approximately 6% in the last ten years (USFWS 2000). Habitat conditions in the breeding range were quite variable this year and production was expected to vary regionally from fair to above average (USFWS 2000).

Pacific Population (PP) Canada Goose

The Pacific population nests and winters west of the Rocky Mountains (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23). In 2000, the number of nesting pairs in California was down, and production was expected to be slightly below average. In Nevada and Washington, goose numbers were similar to last year and above the long-term average. In British Columbia, nesting effort was low and poor production was expected. Production was expected to be average to above average in Nevada (USFWS 2000).

Lesser Canada Goose

Lesser Canada Geese breed throughout much of Alaska and migrate along the Pacific coast to winter in Washington, Oregon, and California (USFWS 1999; Fig. 23). As they winter with other populations of Canada Geese, there is no reliable mid-winter index for this population. Nesting conditions were expected to be poor to fair across much of the interior of Alaska and on the North Slope (USFWS 2000).

Resident Canada Goose in Southwestern British Columbia

Large populations of resident Canada Geese are found in urban and suburban areas of southwestern British Columbia (particularly the greater Vancouver and greater Victoria areas), and in nearby agricultural lands (A. Breault, pers. comm.). The control of the urban populations of Canada Geese is undertaken primarily by municipalities and it involves the use of methods that both reduce recruitment and increase mortality. Egg addling programs have been operational in the Lower Mainland of B.C. for over 10 years, while moulting flocks of Canada Geese have also been relocated to areas where they can be subjected to hunting mortality. Other methods to scare birds, prevent nesting and protect crops and properties are also used. Split hunting seasons have been successful in increasing the number of Canada Geese harvested in some agricultural areas (A. Breault, pers. comm.).

Brant

Based on breeding and wintering ranges, as well as on genetic differentiation, there are four distinct populations of Brant (*Branta bernicla*) recognized in North America (Reed et al. 1998b; see below). Compared to most other geese, Brant are more vulnerable to sporadic heavy losses from starvation and periodic nesting failures, because of their strong dependence on specific forage plants and of the harsh environments where some populations live. This

vulnerability requires careful regulation of hunting and monitoring of the status of populations (Reed et al. 1998b). Reed et al. (1998b) provide a review of the information available on this species in North America.

Atlantic Brant

This population is comprised of the subspecies *B. b. hrota* and nests around Foxe Basin in the eastern low Arctic. It winters along the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to N. Carolina (Reed et al. 1998b). Based on mid-winter counts in the Atlantic Flyway, there is great fluctuation in the population size of Atlantic Brant (Fig. 30a; Serie and Raftovich 2000). In 2000, the mid-winter population index was 157,200 Brant, which is 8% lower than in 1999, but 11% higher than the ten-year average. No significant trend in population size was detected over the last ten years (USFWS 2000). Despite the late spring in much of the eastern Arctic this year, Atlantic Brant production appeared to be good (K. Dickson, CWS, pers. comm.).

Eastern High Arctic Brant

This group is also comprised of the subspecies *B. b. hrota* and breeds on islands of the eastern high Arctic and in Greenland. It migrates via Greenland and Iceland to winter in Ireland (Reed et al. 1998b). The number of eastern high Arctic Brant is estimated on the wintering grounds in Ireland, where it varied from less than 10,000 birds during the late 1960s to more than 19,000 in the late 1980s (the data cover the 1961-1996 period; Reed et al. 1998b). Reports from the winter grounds in late fall 2000 indicate a large population with above average numbers of young birds (B. Brown, Ireland, pers. comm.).

Black Brant

This population of Brant (*B. b. nigricans*) nests in the central and western low Arctic, in Alaska and western Russia. It winters along the Pacific Coast, but mainly in Mexico (Reed et al. 1998b). Based on mid-winter counts in the Pacific Flyway, numbers of Black Brant have declined since the early 1960s (Fig. 30b; Drut and Trost 2000). In 2000, the mid-winter population index (127,000) increased by 6.7% compared to 1999 and was similar to the ten-year average. Note that Black Brant numbers are obtained by subtracting Western High Arctic Brant counts in north Puget Sound (Padilla, Samish, and Fidalgo bays [Wash.]; D. Kraege, unpubl.) from the total mid-winter counts in the Pacific Flyway. Nonetheless, Black Brant counts still include a small proportion of Western High Arctic Brant. Because of the late spring in the western Canadian Arctic, reproductive success of Black Brant there was lower than average this year (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

Aerial surveys of Black Brant were conducted in June 1995-1998 in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Preliminary results suggested that the total population for

the Mackenzie Delta, Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Liverpool Bay likely exceeded 6,000 birds (Wiebe and Hines 1998). Results from a banding program at Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Campbell Island, Smoke-Moose Delta and Anderson River during 1990-1998 suggested that annual reproductive success is quite variable and sometimes low (the proportion of young birds in the population varied greatly from year to year, from 8% to 54% young) (Wiebe and Hines 1998).

During spring migration, part of the Black Brant population stages along the coast of British Columbia. It is estimated that between 3,000 to 7,000 Brant stop over in the Queen Charlotte Islands on their way to northern breeding grounds. Historically, large numbers of Brant (1,000 to 10,000) also wintered in British Columbia. The current wintering population is estimated at over 1,500 individuals and is limited to two locations. An estimated 600 to 700 individuals winter in the Queen Charlotte Islands (Goudie and Hearne 1997). In the Boundary Bay and Robert's Banks area of the Fraser River Delta, the wintering Brant population continues to increase and reached a peak abundance of 960 birds during winter 2000, which represents an increase of 6.8% from last year's peak value (900) (K. Hagmeier and S. Boyd, pers. comm.). However, it is not known if this increase in number reflects a redistribution of birds from other wintering areas south, an influx of Western High Arctic Brant, or increased recruitment and lowered harvest (S. Boyd, pers. comm.).

Western High Arctic Brant

This population (also known as Gray-bellied Brant) is intermediate in appearance between *B. b. nigricans* and *B. b. hrota*, but is thought by some biologists to be a unique subspecies. It breeds on islands of the western high Arctic and winters in Puget Sound (Wash.) (Reed et al. 1998b). Based on mid-winter counts, there is relatively great fluctuation in the population size of Western High Arctic Brant (Fig. 30b). In 2000, the mid-winter survey in northern Puget Sound produced a population index of only 7,920 birds, which is 15% lower than last year's index and 19% lower than the ten-year average. The wintering Brant population in Puget Sound is mostly comprised of Western High Arctic Brant (S. Boyd, pers. comm.).

Western High Arctic Brant are of high management concern given their limited number, potentially unique subspecies status, and restricted winter distribution. A study is currently under way to test the degree of genetic distinctness of the Western High Arctic Brant from other brant stocks breeding and wintering in North America (S. Boyd, pers. comm.). Other proposed and ongoing projects aim at improving the monitoring and assessment of this Brant population and at providing the demographic data necessary to quantify its dynamics (S. Boyd, pers. comm.).

Harvest of Geese

In this section, we present results of harvest surveys in Canada and the United States for Snow Geese and Canada Geese for the 1974-1999 period (harvest data are given in Table 10). Lévesque and Collins (1999) provide harvest estimates in Canada for other species and information on hunter activity as well as harvest age and sex ratios. We also present results of the special conservation season for Greater Snow Geese in Quebec and Lesser Snow Geese in Manitoba.

Greater Snow Goose

After a large increase in 1998 in the harvest of Greater Snow Geese in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Canada, harvest estimates in 1999 more or less returned to levels seen in previous years (Table 10a). In Canada, the harvest was estimated at 37,800 geese, a decrease of more than 50% compared to 1998. In the U.S., the harvest was about a third of that of last year and was estimated at 39,200. In 1998, the U.S. harvest estimate was the highest ever recorded and reflected an important increase in Snow Goose hunters in the eastern United States that year, particularly in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina. This may have been related to the publicity surrounding overabundant Snow Geese and bigger daily bag limits (P. Padding, USFWS, pers. comm.). The Canadian estimate in 1998 was the second highest on record (the highest harvest estimate for Canada was recorded in 1993). Most of the Canadian Greater Snow Goose harvest occurs in Quebec.

During the special conservation season in Quebec, an estimated $54,600 \pm 6,700$ (SE) Snow Geese were harvested in spring 2000, 24% more than in spring 1999 when it was estimated that $44,200 \pm 5,900$ geese were killed. The number of hunters participating in the special conservation season was similar in both years (2000: $9,170 \pm 440$; 1999: $9,640 \pm 350$) (B. T. Collins, unpubl.). The special conservation measures undertaken in the United States did not include opportunities to hunt Greater Snow Geese.

Lesser Snow Goose

In the United States, Lesser Snow Geese are harvested in all four flyways, but mostly in the Mississippi and Central flyways. In 1999, the U.S. harvest continued to increase and reached a record high of 937,100 geese, which represents an increase of 19% over the record estimate of 1998 (Table 10b). In Canada, the estimated harvest in 1999 (154,700 geese) remained the same as in 1997 and 1998. Most of the take of Lesser Snow Geese in Canada in 1999 occurred in Saskatchewan.

During the special conservation season in Manitoba, an estimated $1,270 \pm 150$ (SE) Lesser Snow Geese were harvested in spring 2000. The number of hunters participating in the special conservation season was estimated at 198 ± 7 . Because of survey design

considerations, estimates may be biased upward (B. T. Collins, unpubl.).

Since 1990, CWS Pacific and Yukon Region has conducted a special annual harvest survey of Lesser Snow Geese from the Wrangel Island population. Harvest estimates have varied from a low of 623 in 1990 to a high of 1860 in 1993 (A. Breault, unpubl.; Fig. 31). The harvest for the 1999 hunting season was estimated at 1151.

Canada Goose

Table 10c presents overall harvest estimates in Canada and the United States. However, the Canada Goose harvest in many provinces, territories and states consists of birds from more than one population. Harvest surveys in both countries can not differentiate among Canada Geese coming from different populations and, therefore, these surveys alone are not able to estimate the harvest level of each population. Partitioning of the harvest requires comprehensive banding programs or analysis of molecular markers.

Particular Comments on Some Populations of Canada Geese

NAP Canada Geese are harvested in the Atlantic provinces, eastern Quebec, and the New England States. In 1995, the hunting season in the U.S. Atlantic Flyway was closed for all migrant Canada Geese (except for the Southern James Bay Population Canada Geese). The purpose of the closure was to protect the declining Atlantic Population Canada Geese, and the parts of Ontario and Quebec where these birds are found was also closed to hunting. Recent information produced from the Atlantic Population Canada Goose Research Program indicated that a moderate season could be supported in the New England States where few AP Canada Geese are found.

In Canada, SJBP Canada Geese are hunted only in Ontario, and recoveries of leg-banded birds indicate that a large proportion are taken in the southwest corner of the province. Very restrictive hunting regulations, first introduced in 1991, have significantly reduced the harvest of this population in Ontario and the United States.

Early Canada Goose hunting seasons have generally been successful in increasing the number of "Resident" Canada Geese in southern Ontario that are harvested and in minimizing conflicts with other users. Neck collar observations have shown that almost no migrant geese are present during the early seasons.

Population Status of Swans

Two species of swans are native to Canada: the Tundra (*Cygnus columbianus*) and Trumpeter (*C. buccinator*) swans.

Tundra Swan

There are two populations of Tundra Swans. The western population breeds along the coastal lowlands of western Alaska and migrates through Western Canada and along the Pacific Coast. This population winters primarily in California, Utah, and the Pacific Northwest. The eastern population of Tundra Swans breeds from the Seward Peninsula of Alaska to the northeast shore of Hudson Bay and Baffin Island, and migrates through the Prairie provinces and eastern Canada. This population winters in coastal areas from Maryland to North Carolina along the mid-Atlantic coast.

The 2000 mid-winter index for the western population was 89,600 swans, a 25% decrease from the previous year. Nonetheless, this population has been increasing on average at a rate of 6% per year since 1990. The mid-winter index for the eastern population also decreased in 2000 (103,100 swans, down 5%) compared to last year. Nevertheless, the size of this population has been increasing on average at a rate of 5% per year over the last ten years (USFWS 2000).

In the Mackenzie Delta region, which probably is the most important breeding area for Tundra Swans in Canada, a low percentage of the pairs produced broods and the productivity was very low this past year. This area accounts for perhaps 1/3 of the eastern population, so a further decline might be expected in this year's wintering counts. Also, because of the late spring elsewhere in the Canadian Arctic, breeding conditions were poor throughout most of the range of the eastern population (J. E. Hines, pers. comm.).

In the U.S. in 1999, 1,390 swans from the western population were killed and retrieved, a 16% decrease compared to 1998. The estimated number of swans killed and retrieved 3,601 in the eastern population remained the same as last year (3,543, +1.6%) (Sharp and Moser 2000). There are no open seasons for Tundra Swans in Canada.

Trumpeter Swan

There are three populations of Trumpeter Swans: the Pacific Coast Population, the Rocky Mountain Population, and the Interior Population.

The majority of the Pacific Coast Population breeds in Alaska, but winters in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. Every 3 years, aerial surveys are conducted around Vancouver Island and in the Fraser River Valley from the coast up to Hope (B.C.) to determine the wintering population of Trumpeter Swans. The next comprehensive survey is scheduled for January-February 2002. The survey conducted in January-February 1999 estimated a total of 7,111 swans over the survey area (19% juveniles), a 9.8% increase in total numbers compared to the 6,481 swans observed in 1996. Estuaries, coastal marshes, farmland and freshwater lakes on Vancouver Island were the most important wintering areas with over 4,700 swans in 1999, while the Fraser River

Valley was used by over 2,300 birds. Swans in the Lower Fraser Valley were distributed almost evenly between the tidal marshes of the Fraser delta and the farmland and freshwater areas of the Fraser River Valley. Ground-truthing conducted concurrently to the air survey indicated that only 1-2% of the swans observed were Tundra Swans (A. Breault and S. Boyd, pers. comm.).

The 5-yearly North American Trumpeter Swan survey was conducted in August-September 2000. The Yukon and northern B.C. survey was conducted from 10-16 August, using a stratified random sample design (J. Hawkings, CWS, pers. comm.). Preliminary figures indicate a total count of 793 swans over the area (552 adults/subadults and 241 cygnets, for a ratio of 30% cygnets). This total represents an increase of 61% over 1995 (494 swans – 334 adults/subadults and 160 cygnets), and was generated from a similar amount of flying time. Note that final numbers for this area are expected to be much higher. The survey of the Peace River region north of Dawson Creek was conducted from 13-17 August following the 1995 flight route (B. Arner, Ducks Unlimited, and A. Breault, CWS, pers. comm.). A total of 363 swans (244 adults and 119 cygnets, for a ratio of 33% cygnets) were observed in 2000, a 40% increase over the 259 birds (190 adults and 69 cygnets) observed in 1995. The survey of the Peace River region south of Dawson Creek was conducted on 6-7 September (G. Beyersbergen, CWS, pers. comm.). A total of 101 swans (62 adults/subadults and 39 cygnets, for a ratio of 39% cygnets) were observed in 2000, a 100% increase over the 51 birds (34 adults/sub-adults and 14 cygnets) seen in 1995.

Surveys were conducted in Alberta between 10 August and 14 September, and all the swans observed were part of the Rocky Mountain Population. The Grande Prairie area survey was completed 6-7 September (G. Beyersbergen, pers. comm.). There were 608 swans (404 adults/subadults and 204 cygnets, for a ratio of 34% cygnets) observed in 2000, a 16% increase over the 522 swans (381 adults/subadults and 141 cygnets) recorded in 1995. The Peace River region north of Grande Prairie to the N.W.T. border was surveyed during the period 24 August to 14 September (D. Moyles and C. Kujat, pers. comm.). A total of 212 swans (148 adults/subadults and 64 cygnets, for a ratio of 30% cygnets) were observed in 2000, a 9% increase over the 195 birds (130 adults/subadults and 65 cygnets) recorded in 1995. Extensive surveys were conducted 29-30 August (M. Heckbert, pers. comm.) north of Lesser Slave Lake on the eastern edge of the Peace River region survey area. A pair of swans were noted in this region in 1990, but no surveys were conducted in the area in 1995. A total of 72 swans (37 adults/subadults and 35 cygnets, for a ratio of 49% cygnets) were observed in 2000. Surveys in the Lac La Biche area of eastern Alberta were conducted 7-8 August (F. Kunnas, pers. comm.) and 9 swans (no cygnets) were observed in 2000 as compared to the 2 adults (no cygnets) observed in 1995. The Elk Island

National Park area is monitored throughout the summer (R. Kaye, pers. comm.) as part of the Trumpeter Swan reintroduction program in the park. A total of 13 swans (8 adults/subadults and 5 cygnets, for a ratio of 38% cygnets) were observed in 2000, an 18% increase over the 11 birds (no cygnets) seen in 1995. Surveys of the Edson/Whitecourt region were flown 5 September (D. Hobson, pers. comm.). The survey effort was more extensive in 2000 as compared to 1995. A total of 32 birds (29 adults/subadults and 3 cygnets, for a ratio of 9% cygnets) were observed in 2000, a 14% increase over the 28 birds (18 adults/subadults and 10 cygnets) noted in 1995. The Cardston/Pincher Creek in SW Alberta along the Montana border was surveyed 10 August (R. Quinlan, pers. comm.). A total of 37 swans (27 adults/subadults and 10 cygnets, for a ratio of 27% cygnets) were seen in 2000, a 76% increase over the 21 birds (no cygnets) observed in 1995.

In summary, the Alberta component of the Rocky Mountain Population, excluding the new survey area north of Lesser Slave Lake, consisted of 923 swans (631 adults/subadults and 292 cygnets, for a ratio of 32% cygnets) which shows an 18% increase over the 779 birds (563 adults/subadults and 216 cygnets) seen in 1995. Inclusion of the expanded survey area would result in a 28% increase (995 [668 adults/subadults and 327 cygnets] and 779 swans in 2000 and 1995, respectively).

The surveys of the N.W.T. portion of the Rocky Mountain Population were conducted 21-24 August (P. Latour and K. McCormick, CWS, pers. comm.). The survey area in 2000 was slightly reduced in area but more intensely searched than the area covered in 1995. A total of 294 swans (204 adults/subadults and 90 cygnets, for a ratio of 31% cygnets) were recorded in 2000, a 34% increase over the 220 birds (161 adults/subadults and 59 cygnets) seen in 1995.

Surveys were conducted in select areas of eastern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba for Trumpeter Swans of the Interior Population. The establishment of the Saskatchewan group of swans is the direct result of reintroduction efforts in the mid-1960s of Trumpeter Swans to La Cree NWR in South Dakota and the resultant northward emigration of their offspring. No surveys were conducted of potential swan habitat in Manitoba in 1995. Surveys were conducted 28-29 August and 18 September (G. Beyersbergen and E. Bevridge, pers. comm.). A total of 49 swans (32 adults/subadults and 17 cygnets, for a ratio of 35% cygnets) were observed in 2000, an 81% increase over the 27 birds (22 adults/subadults and 5 cygnets) noted in 1995. All these swans were observed in Saskatchewan and although there may have been sightings, there currently are no confirmed reports of Trumpeter Swans in Manitoba.

These unadjusted preliminary numbers suggest that there has been a substantial increase in the overall population of swans breeding in B.C. and the Yukon since 1995. The numbers presented here will be used to generate separate breeding estimates for the Rocky Mountain

Population and the Pacific Coast Population of Trumpeter Swans. Increases in Alberta and N.W.T. further support the growth of the Rocky Mountain Population and increases in Saskatchewan show that a portion of the Interior Population is expanding.

Surveys were also conducted in southern Ontario for reintroduced Trumpeter Swans of the Interior Population. The establishment of a group of swans in southern Ontario is the result of reintroduction efforts begun in 1995 with the release of 31 individuals. The goal was to establish 15 wild pairs by 1999. In spring 2000, at least 16 wild pairs nested (13 successfully) in southern Ontario, averaging 3 young per brood (N. North, pers. comm.). A pair also nested near Sudbury which raised one cygnet and one pair nested on Big Rideau Lake, but was unsuccessful. The total number of wild Trumpeter Swans between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario is estimated at 303, and there are at least two nesting pairs in northwestern Ontario.

Population Status of Other Migratory Game Birds

Thick-Billed and Common Murres

Thick-billed Murres (*Uria lomvia*) and Common Murres (*U. aalge*) have traditionally been hunted off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. Murres have a limited ability to rebuild their numbers, as they first breed only at the age of four or five and then lay only one egg each year. If overharvested, murre populations would take a long time to recover. An analysis in the early 1990s of the demography of murres and the impacts of harvesting suggested that the annual harvest was unsustainable at that time.

Beginning in the 1993-1994 hunting season, CWS implemented restrictions on murre hunting in Newfoundland and Labrador. The restrictions were designed to reduce the harvest of murres by up to 50%, to eliminate excessive kills that lead to illegal sale, and to provide additional protection to other seabirds such as razorbills (*Alca torda*). These interim restrictions had been taken while steps were underway to amend the Migratory Birds Convention between Canada and the United States. Beginning with the 2000-2001 hunting season, an amendment to the Convention now enables murres to be managed through normal regulatory approaches.

American Woodcock

The status of American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*) in North America is monitored through the Singing-ground Survey, which consists in a spring count of male courtship displays at dusk. Counts of singing males provide indices to American Woodcock populations and can be used to monitor annual population changes (Kelley 2000). The survey covers the central and northern portions

of the woodcock breeding range. Analyses of band recoveries indicate that there are two relatively discrete populations, and as a result, American Woodcock are managed on the basis of two regions, Eastern and Central. In Canada, woodcock breeding in Manitoba and Ontario belong to the Central Population, while those breeding in Quebec and in the Maritimes are part of the Eastern Population.

The number of American Woodcock displaying during the 2000 Singing-ground Survey in the Eastern Region decreased by 11% compared to 1999, whereas the number displaying in the Central Region increased by 10% (Kelley 2000; Fig. 32); however, these changes were not significant. Over the 1990-2000 period, counts have decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$) in both regions (-3.5% in the Eastern Region and -3.1% in the Central Region). Long-term trends (1968-2000) indicate a significant decline ($P < 0.01$) of woodcock breeding populations in the Eastern (-2.3%) and Central (-1.6%) regions. In Canada, the number of American Woodcock displaying during the 2000 Singing-ground Survey did not differ significantly from 1999 for any province (Kelley 2000). Counts over the 1990-2000 period show a significant decline in woodcock breeding populations in Quebec (-4.9%; $P < 0.05$) and Ontario (-3.1%; $P < 0.01$). Trends over the long-term (1968-2000) in the number of woodcock displaying show a significant decline in New Brunswick (-1.4%; $P < 0.05$) and Ontario (-1.5%; $P < 0.01$). There was no significant trend in any other province over the 1990-2000 period or the long term (note that Manitoba began participating in the Singing-ground Survey only in 1990). The major causes of American Woodcock population declines are believed to be degradation and loss of suitable habitat on both the wintering and breeding grounds (Kelley 2000).

An indirect measurement of recruitment, or annual productivity, of woodcock breeding populations is derived from age ratios of wings collected in the harvest (Wing-collection Survey). The recruitment indices for the 1999 breeding season in the U.S. portion of the Eastern and Central Regions were 1.1 and 1.2 immatures per adult female, respectively, the lowest indices on record. In the Eastern Region, the recruitment index was 35% below the long-term (1963-1998) regional average, while in the Central Region it was 29% below the long-term average (Kelley 2000).

Mourning Dove

Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) are among the most widely distributed and abundant birds in North America, and are monitored in Canada through the Breeding Bird Survey. Dove populations in the Boreal Shield, Atlantic Maritime and Mixedwood Plains ecozones, as well as in the entire country, have increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the long-term (1966-1998). Populations in the Prairies, Boreal Plains and Montane Cordillera ecozones do not show any significant trend

over that time period. During the last ten years, only the Boreal Shield and Atlantic Maritime populations have been significantly increasing ($P < 0.05$). No significant trends were detected in the other ecozones or in the country as a whole (Dunn et al. 2000).

In the U.S., Mourning Dove populations are monitored through the Mourning Dove Call-count Survey, which has been developed to provide an annual index to population size during the breeding season (Dolton and Smith 2000). Mourning Doves in the U.S. are managed on the basis of the three regions where dove populations are largely independent. These areas are referred to as the Eastern, Central, and Western Management Units. In all three management units, the number of Mourning Doves heard per route declined significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the most recent 10 years (1991-2000; -0.8% to -2.1%) and over the long-term (1966-2000; -0.4% to -2.2%).

Common Snipe

Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) in Canada are also monitored through the Breeding Bird Survey. Populations of Common Snipe in the Prairie Ecozone have increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the long-term (1966-1998). Populations in the Mixedwood Plains, Boreal Plains, Boreal Shield, Atlantic Maritimes, and Montane Cordillera ecozones, as well as in the entire country, do not show any significant trend over that time period. On the other hand, snipe populations in the Boreal Plains and in the country as a whole have increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) over the last ten years, while no trends were detected in the other ecozones (Dunn et al. 2000).

Sandhill Crane

The Mid-continent Population of Sandhill Cranes is the largest of all North American crane populations. This population is comprised of approximately two-thirds Lesser (*Grus canadensis canadensis*), one-fourth Canadian (*G. c. rowani*), and the remainder Greater Sandhill Cranes (*G. c. tabida*). Mid-continent Sandhill Cranes breed from southern Ontario north-westward through the Arctic, Alaska, and into eastern Siberia. This population winters in western Oklahoma, eastern New Mexico, Texas, southward into Mexico, and westward into Arizona (Sharp et al. 1997).

The Mid-continent Population of Sandhill Cranes is monitored on the wintering grounds through a spring aerial transect survey. Indices corrected for visibility bias are available since 1982. The most recent population index available is for 1999 and indicate a 29% decrease in the population compared to 1998 (Sharp and Moser 2000; Fig. 33). Overall, there does not seem to be any trend in population abundance since 1982.

Band-tailed Pigeon

We have little information on the status of Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*), which are found in forested habitats in coastal British Columbia. This species has a very low reproductive rate of one egg per pair, and some nest twice each season. Results from the Breeding Bird Survey indicate a significant ($P < 0.05$) long term (1966-1998) decline in the population (Dunn et al. 2000), which is consistent with the declines seen throughout the Pacific Flyway.

American Coot

During the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey, American Coots (*Fulica americana*) are also recorded in the Canadian Prairies. Results of this survey show that American Coot population estimates have greatly fluctuated (Fig. 34). In recent years, however, the population has maintained itself at levels substantially higher than seen during the 1980s and early 1990s. The 2000 population estimate of 1.55 million coots increased by 17% compared to 1999.

Rails

Rails are counted during the Breeding Bird Survey, but there is trend information only for Virginia Rails (*Rallus limicola*; country as a whole, and over the long term only) and Sora (*Porzana carolina*; Boreal Shield, Boreal Plains, Prairies, and Montane Cordillera ecozones, as well as the country as a whole). Trends are not reliable for the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), because of relatively low numbers of counts. For Virginia Rails and Sora, no significant long-term (1966-1998) population trends were indicated in any ecozone or in the country as a whole. In the past ten years, however, the Sora population in the Prairies has increased significantly ($P < 0.05$). No significant trend was detected in the other regions or in the country as a whole (Dunn et al. 2000). Because rails are often secretive and do not call often, they are more likely to be missed during the BBS, and therefore results of trend analyses should be used with caution (C. Downes, CWS, pers. comm.).

Harvest of Other Migratory Game Birds

Except for murre, the harvest of other migratory game birds is estimated through annual questionnaire surveys sent to MGBHP holders in Canada (National Harvest Survey) and to waterfowl hunters in the U.S. (Waterfowl Hunter Questionnaire Survey). Because in the U.S. waterfowl hunters only constitute about 1/3 of other migratory game birds hunters, U.S. estimates underestimate actual harvest levels (P. Padding, pers. comm.). Murre harvest is estimated through special surveys.

Murres

The annual murre harvest has been estimated 12 times since the 1977-1978 hunting season, using a special survey mailed to Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit holders. Overall, murre harvest has declined since the late 1970s, with the lowest estimates from the last three surveys which followed the imposition of hunting restrictions. Excluding the very high estimate for 1982-1983, the average harvest estimate for permit holders prior to hunting restrictions was about 400,000 birds per year, compared to 134,000 birds per year after hunting restrictions. Thus, the annual harvest has been reduced by about 66%, exceeding the target of 50%. Accounting for murre hunters who do not purchase a hunting permit, the current total annual harvest of murre is currently assessed at about 250,000 to 300,000 birds, compared to 600,000 to 900,000 birds prior to hunting restrictions.

American Woodcock

The harvest of American Woodcock in Canada and the U.S. has been declining over the years; this decline, however, has been much more pronounced in the United States. In 1999, there were 61,700 woodcock harvested in Canada, a 10% increase from last year (Fig. 35). In the U.S., the 1999 harvest was estimated at 244,700 woodcock, a 5% decrease compared to last year.

Mourning Dove

In Canada, Mourning Doves are hunted only in British Columbia. The harvest has varied considerably from year to year, ranging from an estimated high of 5,391 doves killed in 1977 to less than 500 in 1993 and onward (H. Lévesque and B. T. Collins, unpubl.). The long-term decline in Mourning Doves in southern British Columbia resulted in the implementation of hunting restrictions beginning in 1994. The estimated harvest in the U.S. in 1999 was 11.0 million doves, an increase of 7.8% compared to last year (E. M. Martin, USFWS, unpubl.).

Common Snipe

The harvest of Common Snipe in Canada and the U.S. has also been declining over the years, and, as with woodcock, this decline has been much more pronounced in the U.S. (Fig. 36). In 1999, there were 15,000 snipe harvested in Canada, a 13% decrease compared to 1998. In contrast, the estimated harvest in the U.S. increased by 32% to 212,000 this year.

Sandhill Crane

The harvest of Mid-continent Sandhill Cranes has been increasing in the U.S. over the years. The crane harvest in Canada has been quite variable (Fig. 37). The overall Canadian harvest of Mid-continent Sandhill

Cranes in 1999 (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) decreased by 12% to 8,400 birds compared to 1998 (Fig. 37). Likewise, the crane harvest in the U.S. decreased by 7% to 19,800 in 1999 compared to last year. The Canadian hunting season for Mid-continent Sandhill Cranes is currently open only in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon Territory. No cranes have been reported in the Yukon harvest, except in 1998 (<10 birds). It is estimated that cranes can sustain only about a 5% harvest rate, because of their late age of maturation and low reproductive rate. The current harvest in all jurisdictions is close to the 5% level. The Sandhill Crane season in the southern Prairies is closed temporarily when whooping cranes are in the same area. Although the population of whooping cranes is slowly recovering, they are still listed as Endangered.

Band-tailed Pigeon

In 1990, the daily bag limit in B.C. was decreased from 10 birds to 5, and the season shortened by one-half, but declines in numbers continued. The Canadian hunting season for this species has been closed since 1994. The U.S. still has an open season for Band-tailed pigeons. The harvest estimate for 1999 was 8,600 birds, a 24% decrease compared to 1998 (Drut and Trost 2000).

American Coot

The harvest of American Coots in Canada has decreased considerably over the years. In 1999, the American Coot harvest was estimated at 4,500 birds (H. Lévesque and B. T. Collins, unpubl.), a 4% decrease compared to last year.

Rails

The only province with an open season for hunting rails is Ontario (excluding King Rails [*Rallus elegans*]). Previously there were seasons in other provinces but they have been closed in recent years. The rail hunting season was closed in Alberta in 1990, in Quebec and the Yukon Territory in 1992, and in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in 1993. The collection of harvest data for rails began in 1989 as part of the National Harvest Survey. The first five years of data show a steady decline in the harvest of rails; no rail harvest has been reported since 1994.

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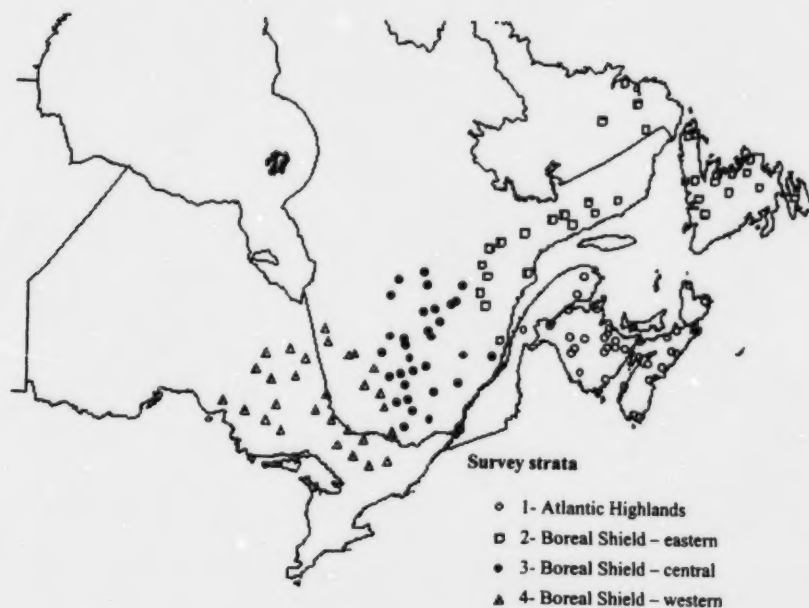


Figure 1. Survey area of the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey of eastern Canada.

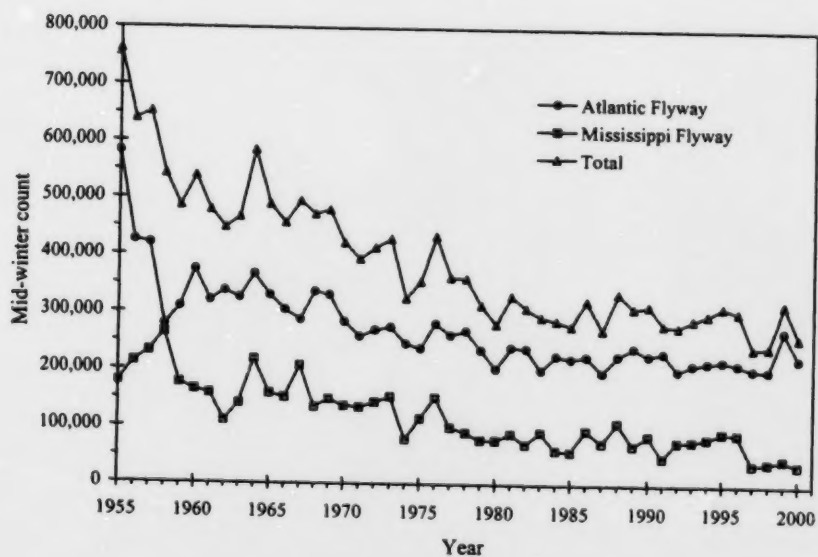


Fig. 2. Mid-winter survey of American Black Ducks in the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways. Survey results in the Atlantic Flyway for 2000 and in the Mississippi Flyway for 1993 and 1997 were incomplete in some states.

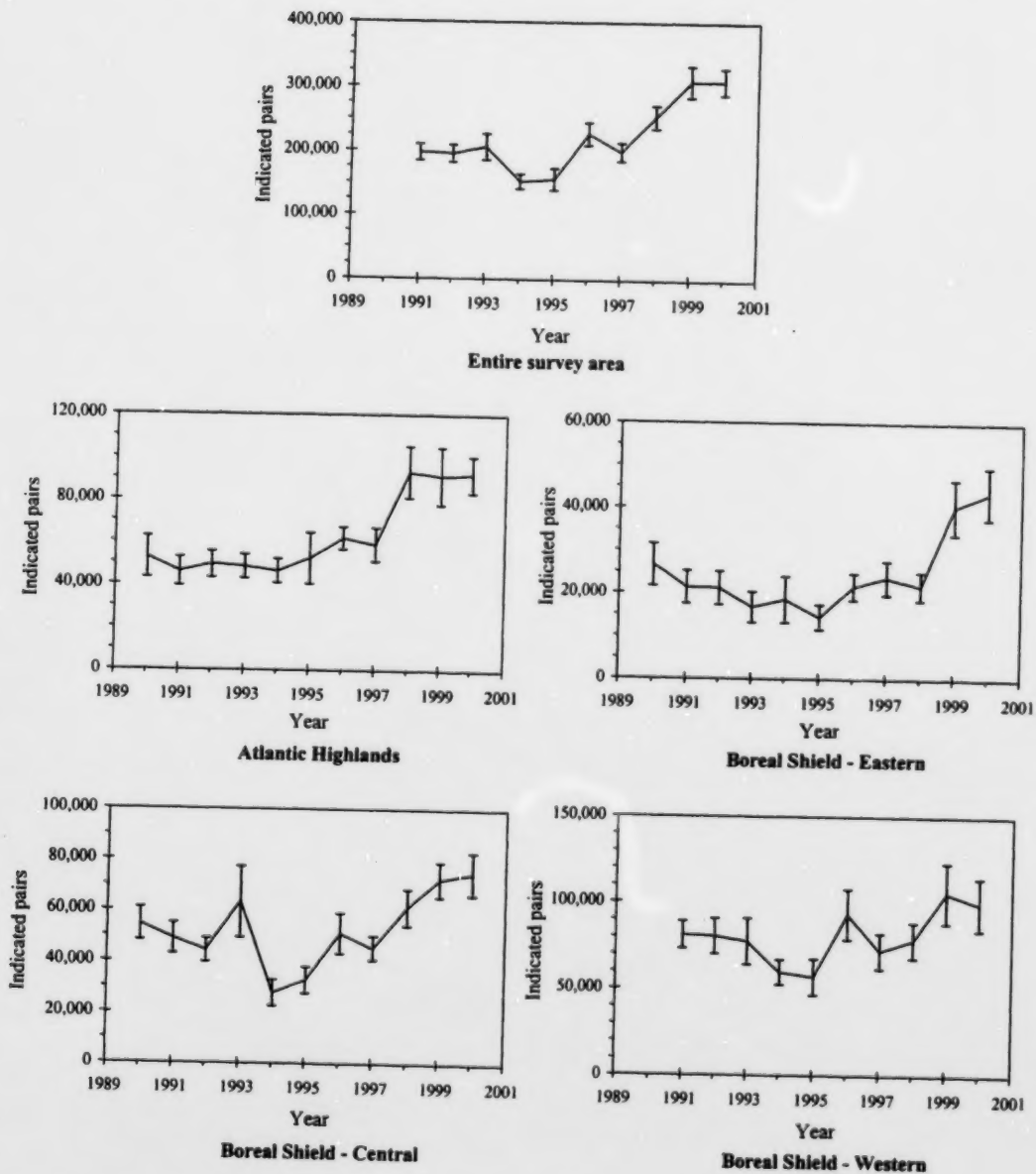


Fig. 3. Estimated number of indicated breeding pairs (± 1 SE) of American Black Ducks in the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey area of eastern Canada (Collins 2000). The 1990 data in the western portion of the boreal shield region were not comparable with other years and were therefore excluded.

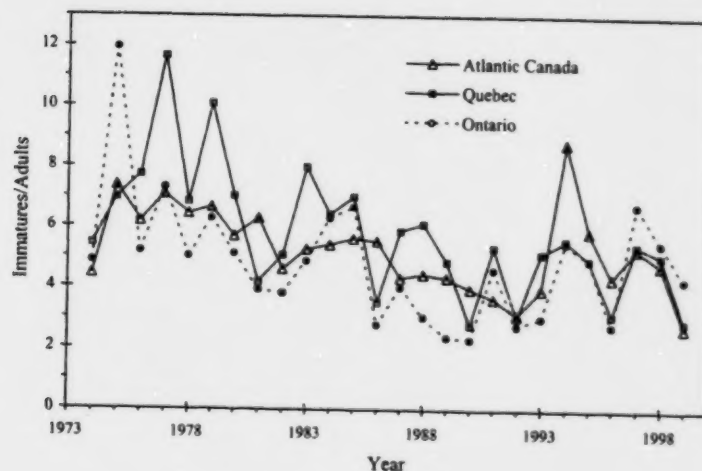


Fig. 4. Age ratios of American Black Ducks in the eastern Canada harvest (H. Lévesque and B. T. Collins, CWS, unpubl.). Age ratios are not adjusted for differential vulnerability to harvest of juveniles and adults.

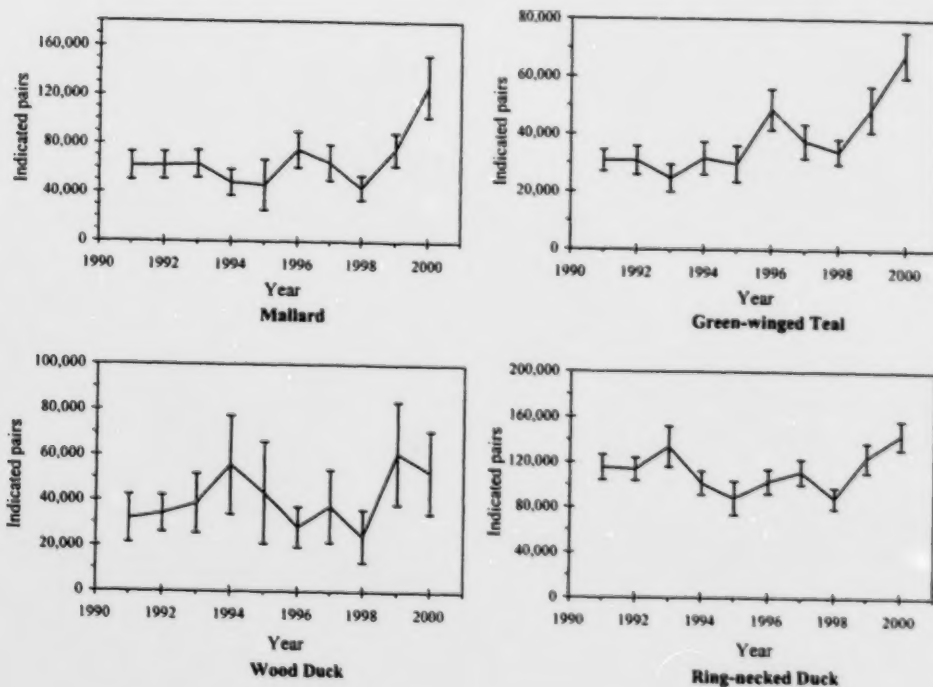


Fig. 5. Estimated number of indicated breeding pairs (± 1 SE) of the most abundant inland duck species in the entire survey area of the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey of eastern Canada (Collins 2000). The 1990 data in the western portion of the boreal shield region were not comparable with other years and were therefore excluded.



Fig. 6. Traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey of Western Canada and United States (Department of the Interior and Environment Canada 1987). The traditional survey area is composed of four regions: Alaska (strata 1-11), Western Boreal Canada (strata 12-25, 50, 75-77), Canadian Prairies (strata 26-40), and U.S. Prairies (strata 41-49).

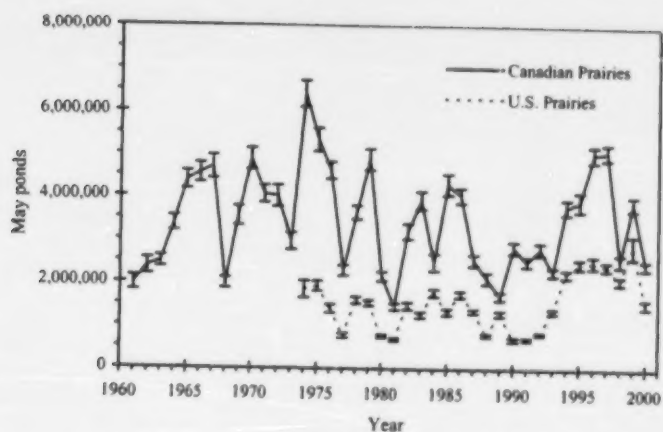


Fig. 7. Estimated number of May ponds (± 1 SE) in the Canadian and U.S. Prairies.

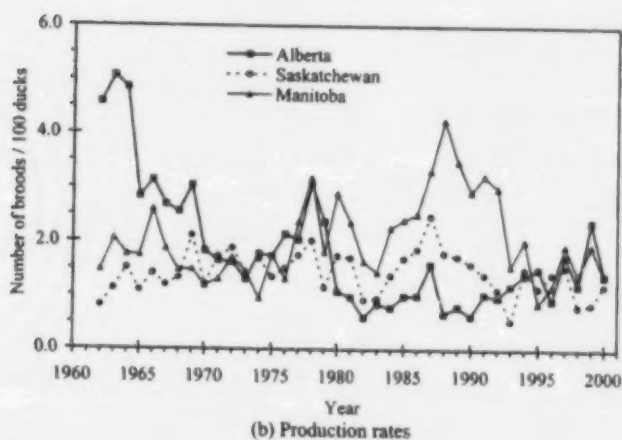
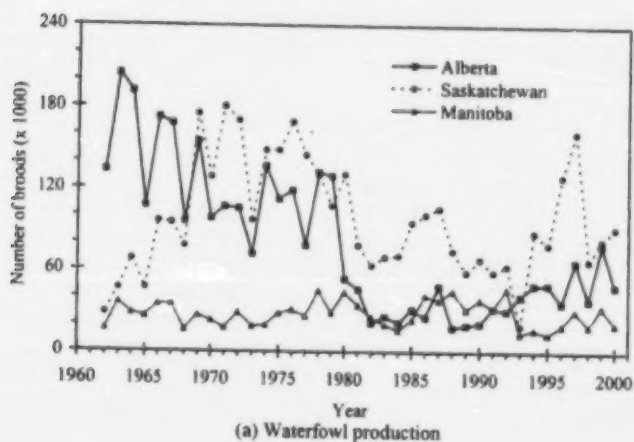


Fig. 8. Waterfowl production and production rates (all species of ducks combined) in the Canadian Prairies (Caswell et al. 2000b).

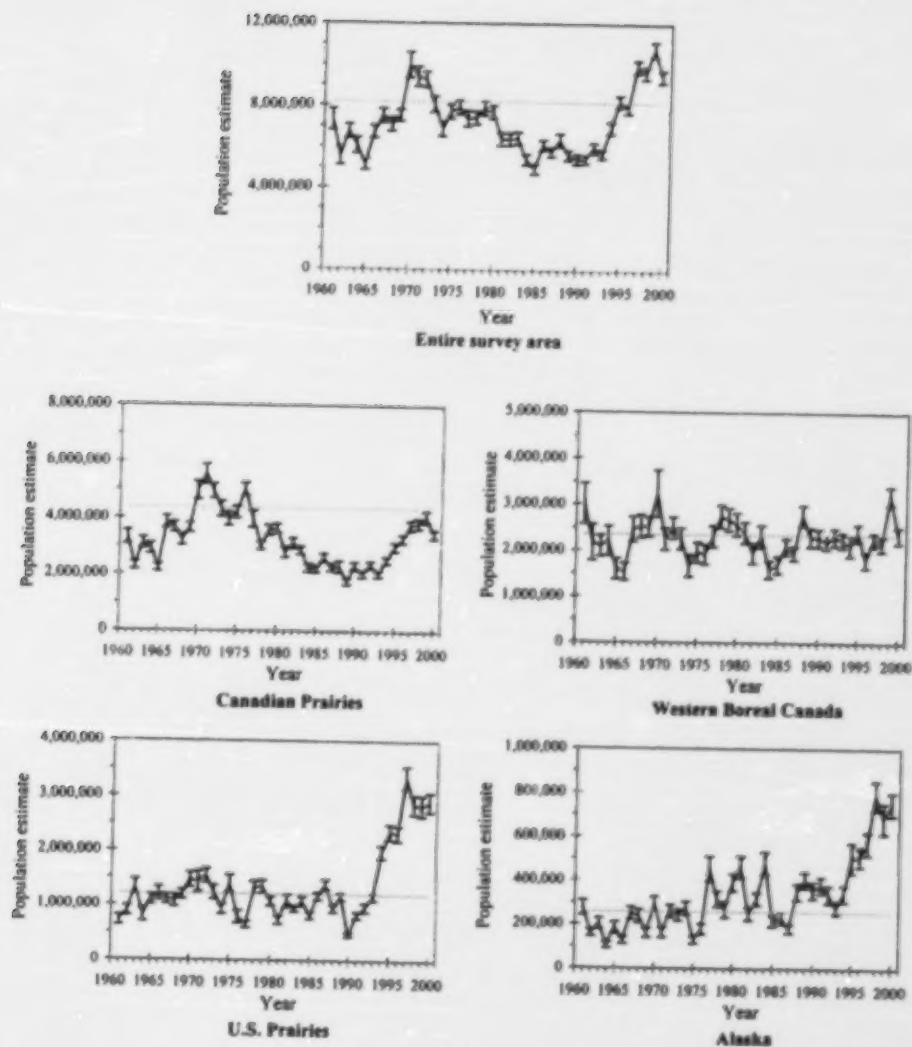


Fig. 9. Mallard breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. The horizontal line represents the NAWMP population goal (provided by R. Bazin, CWS).

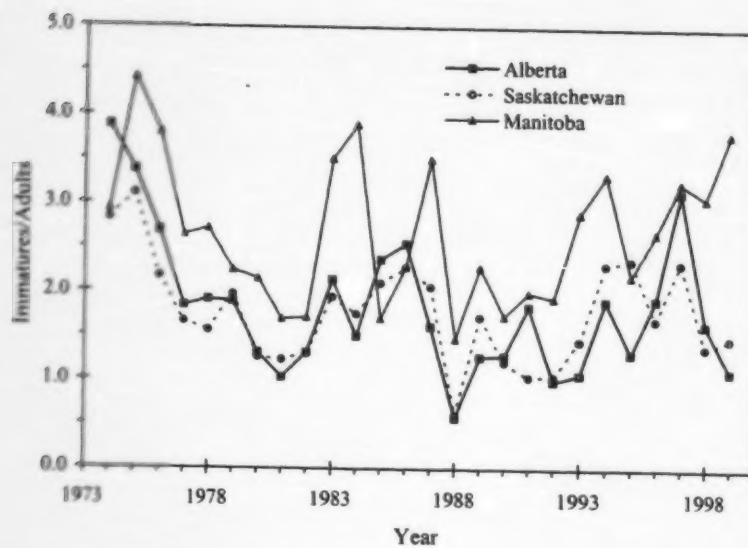


Fig. 10. Age ratios of Mallards in the Prairie Canada harvest (H. Lévesque and B. T. Collins, CWS, unpubl.). Age ratios are not adjusted for differential vulnerability to harvest of juveniles and adults.

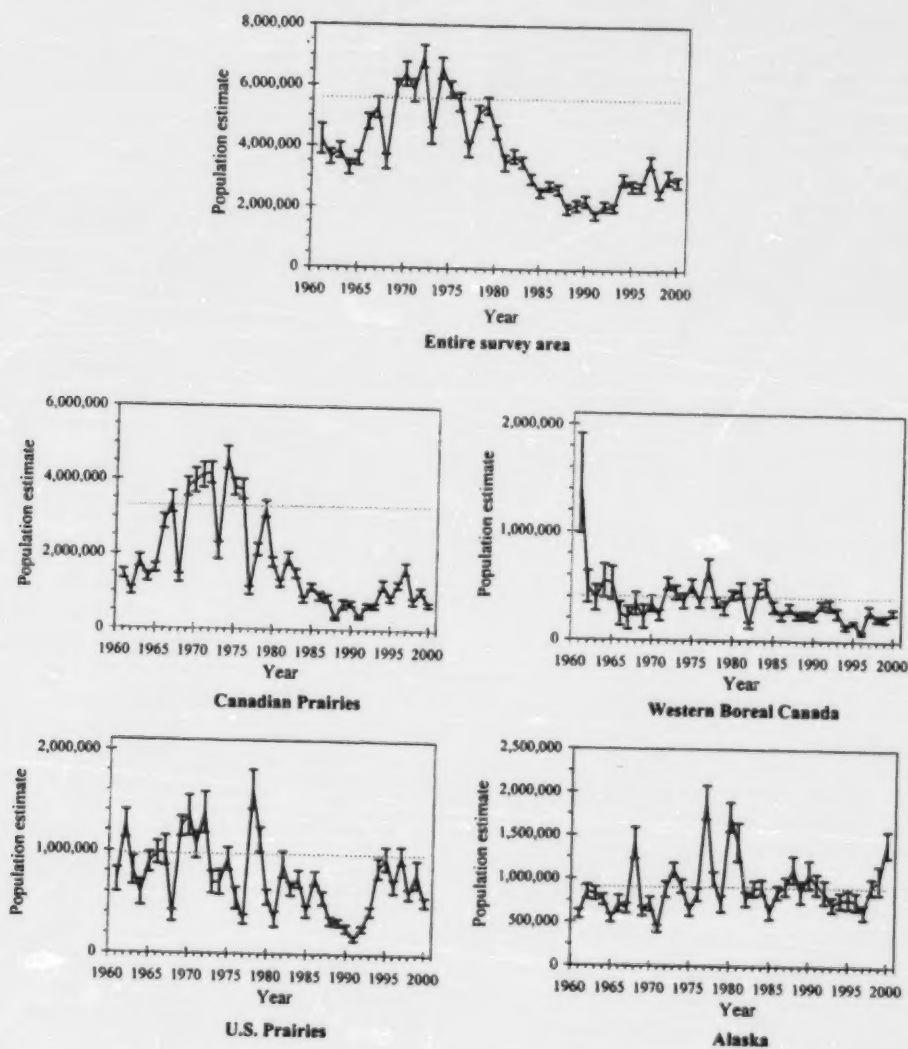
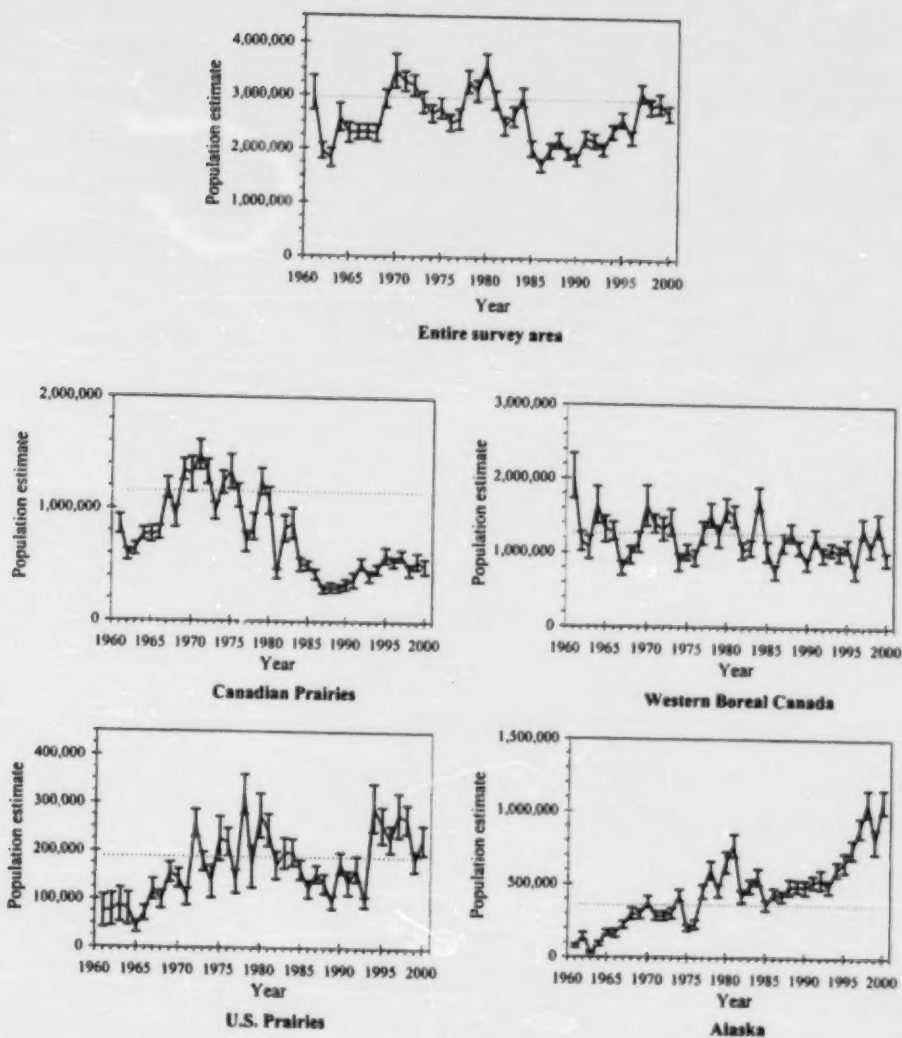
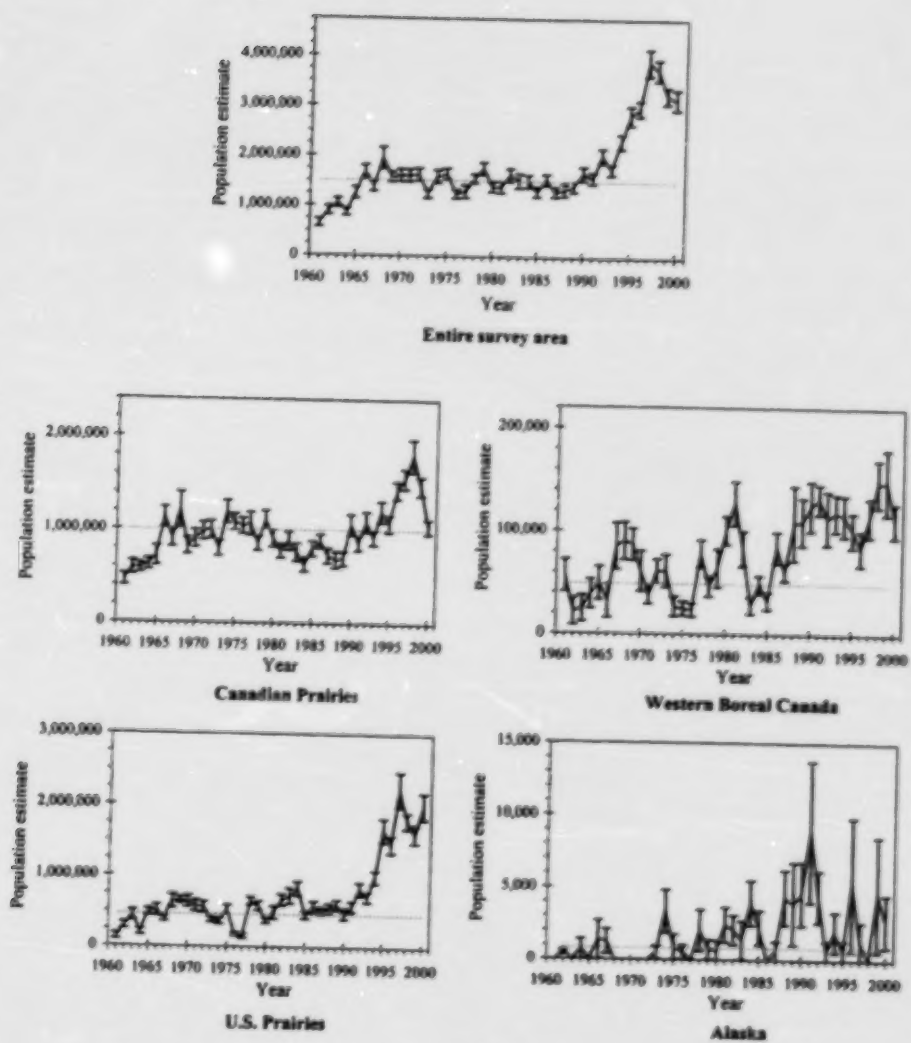


Fig. 11. Northern Pintail breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. The horizontal line represents the NAWMP population goal (provided by R. Bazin, CWS).



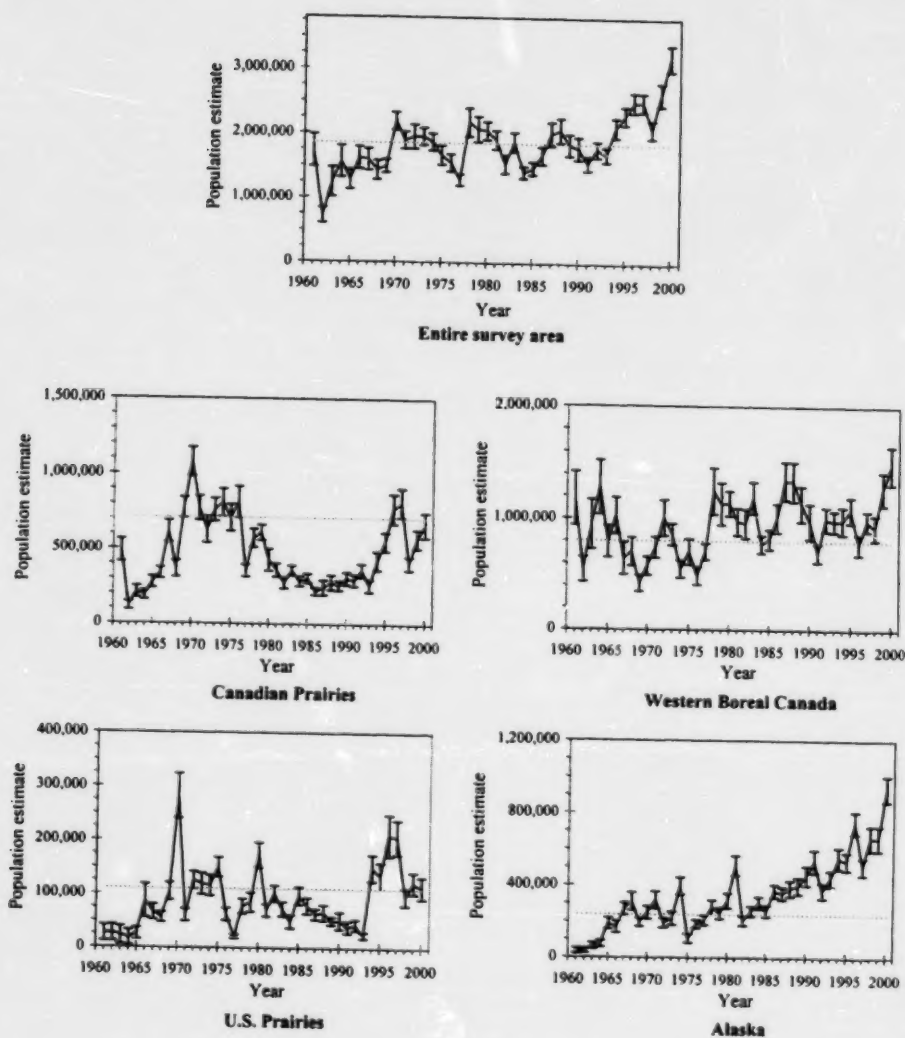
(a) American Wigeon

Fig. 12. Breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) for other dabbling ducks in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. The horizontal line represents the NAWMP population goal (provided by R. Bazin, CWS).



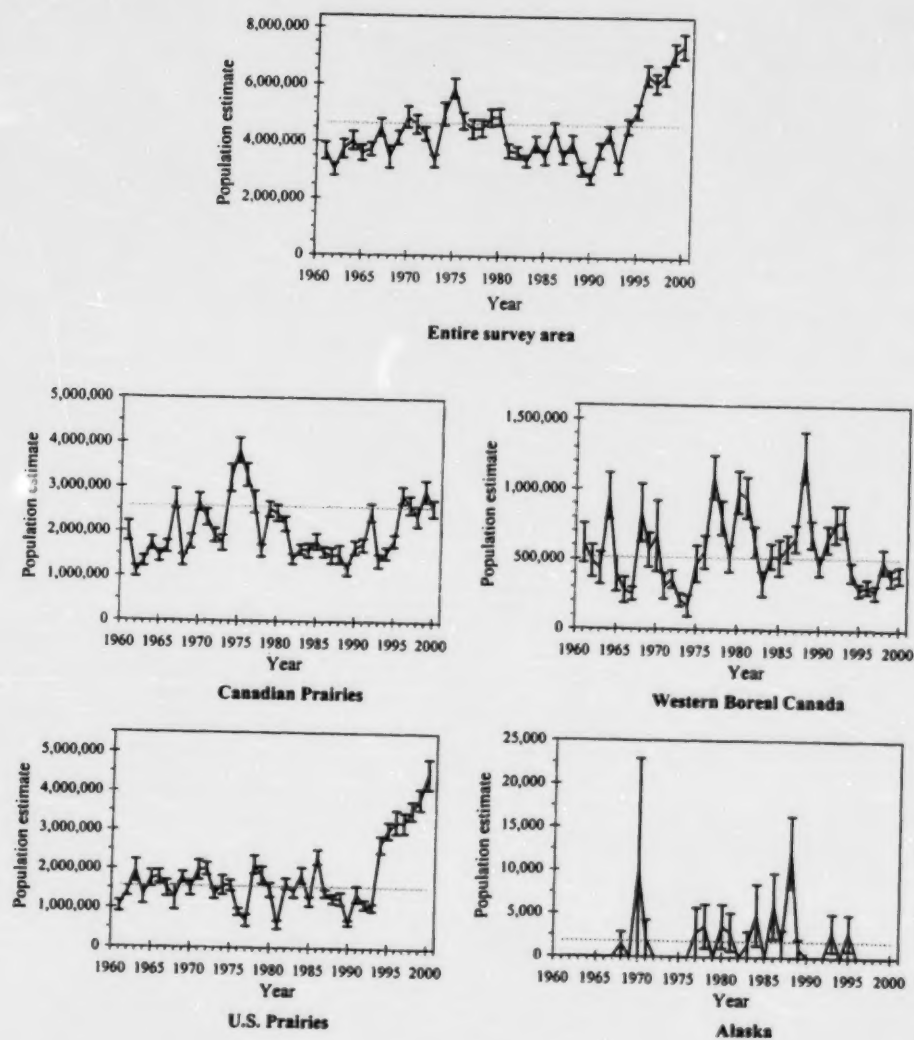
(b) Gadwall

Fig. 12. Continued.



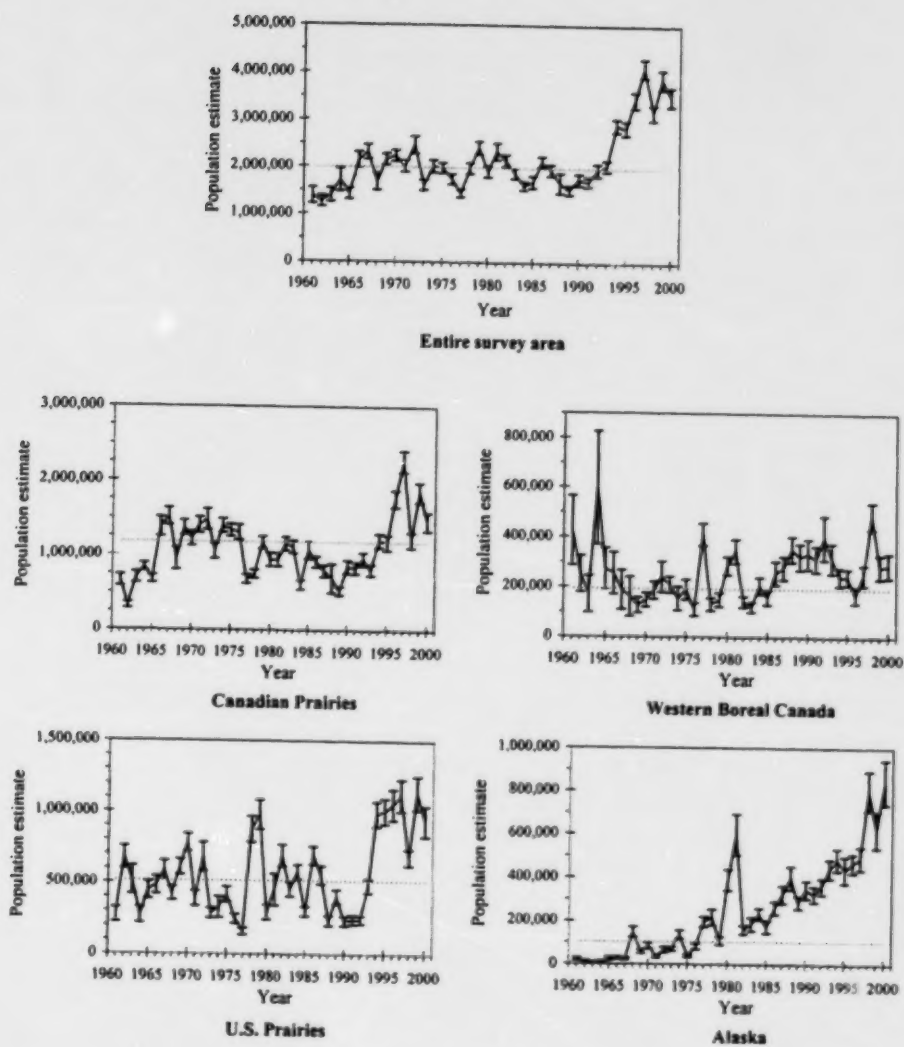
(c) Green-winged Teal

Fig. 12. Continued.



(d) Blue-winged Teal

Fig. 12. Continued.



(e) Northern Shoveler

Fig. 12. Continued.

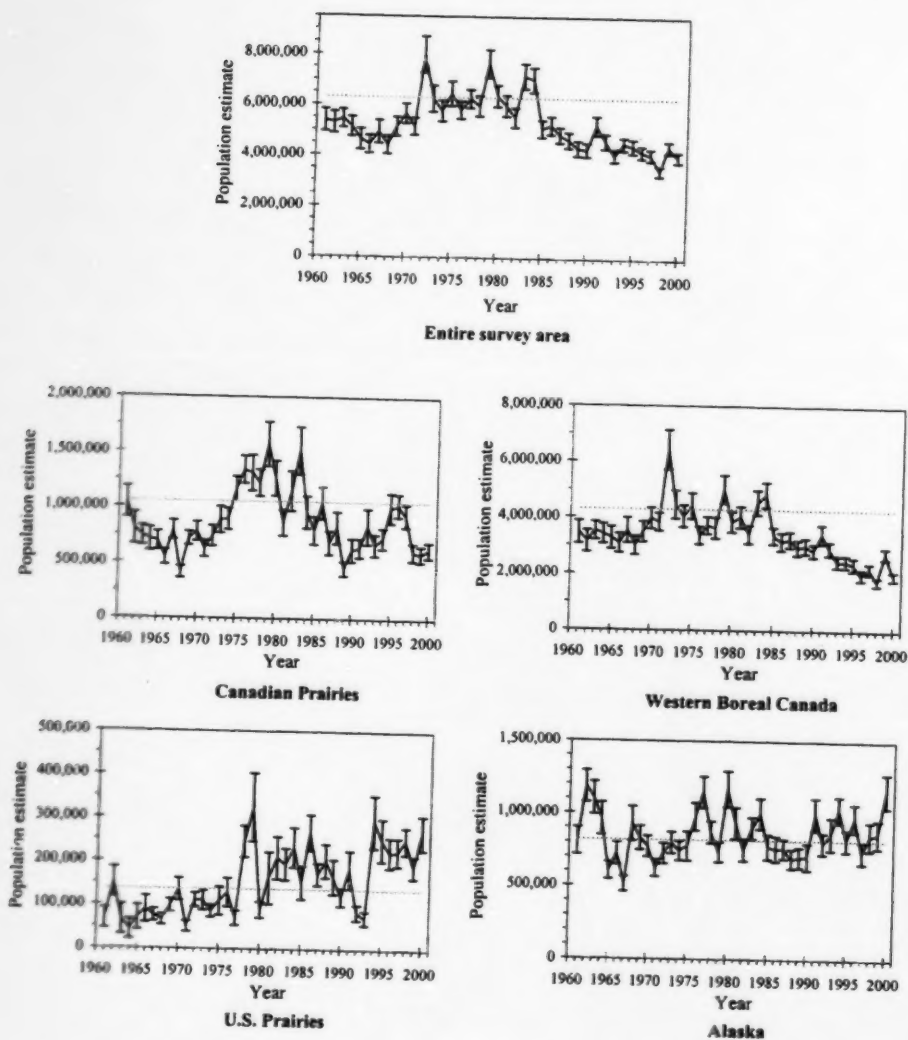


Fig. 13. Breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) for Scaup spp. in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. The horizontal line represents the NAWMP population goal (provided by R. Bazin, CWS).

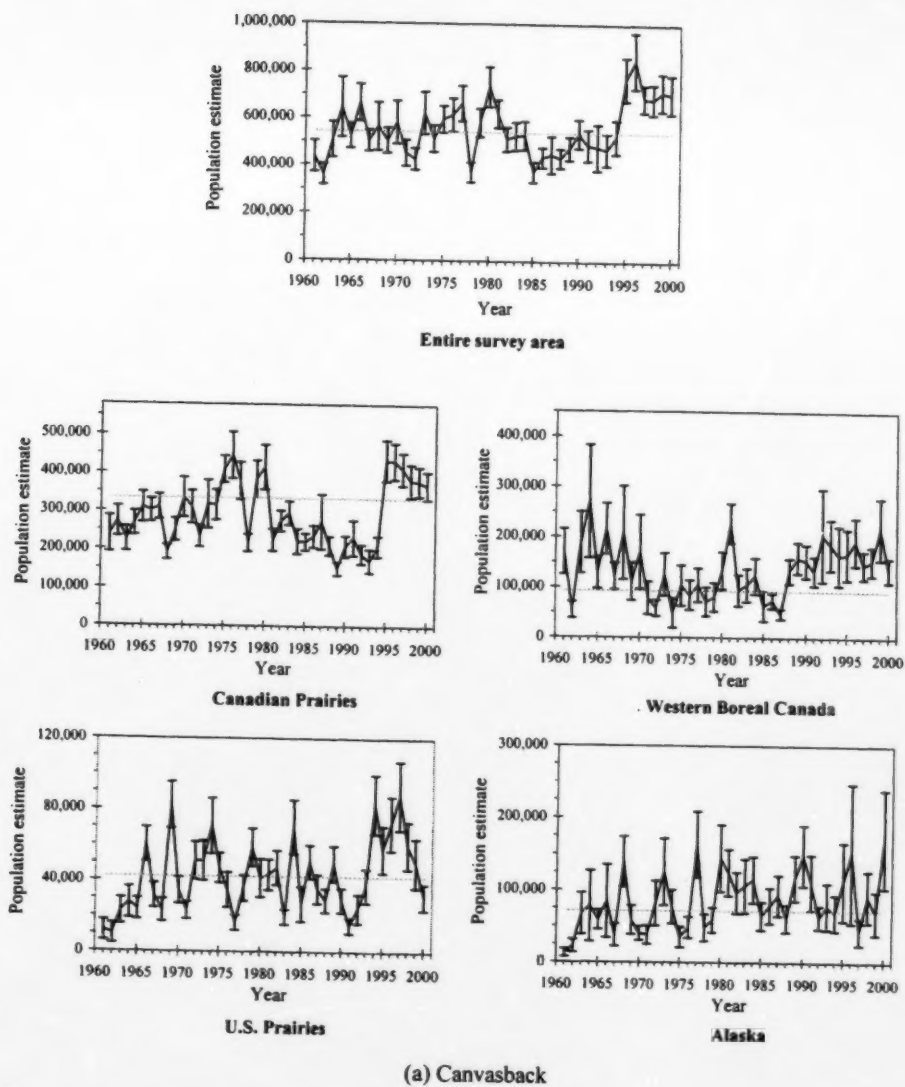
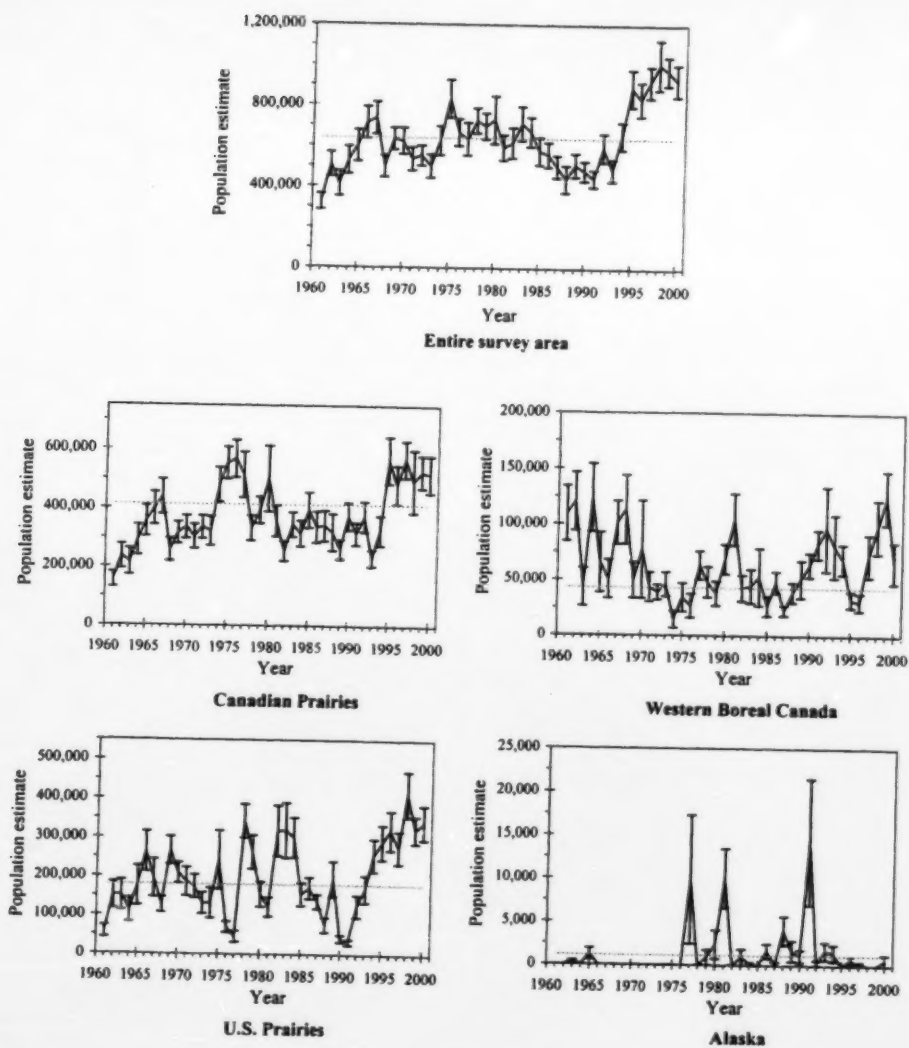
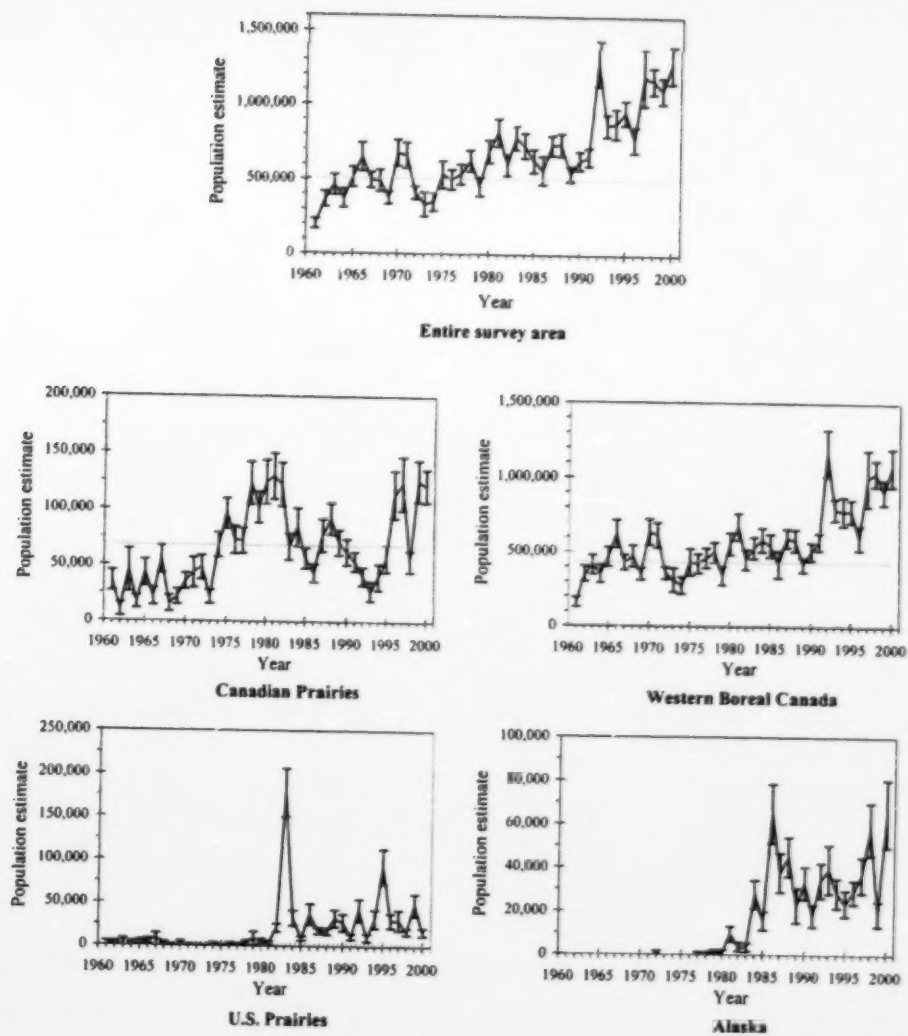


Fig. 14. Breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) for other diving ducks in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. The horizontal line represents the NAWMP population goal (provided by R. Bazin, CWS).



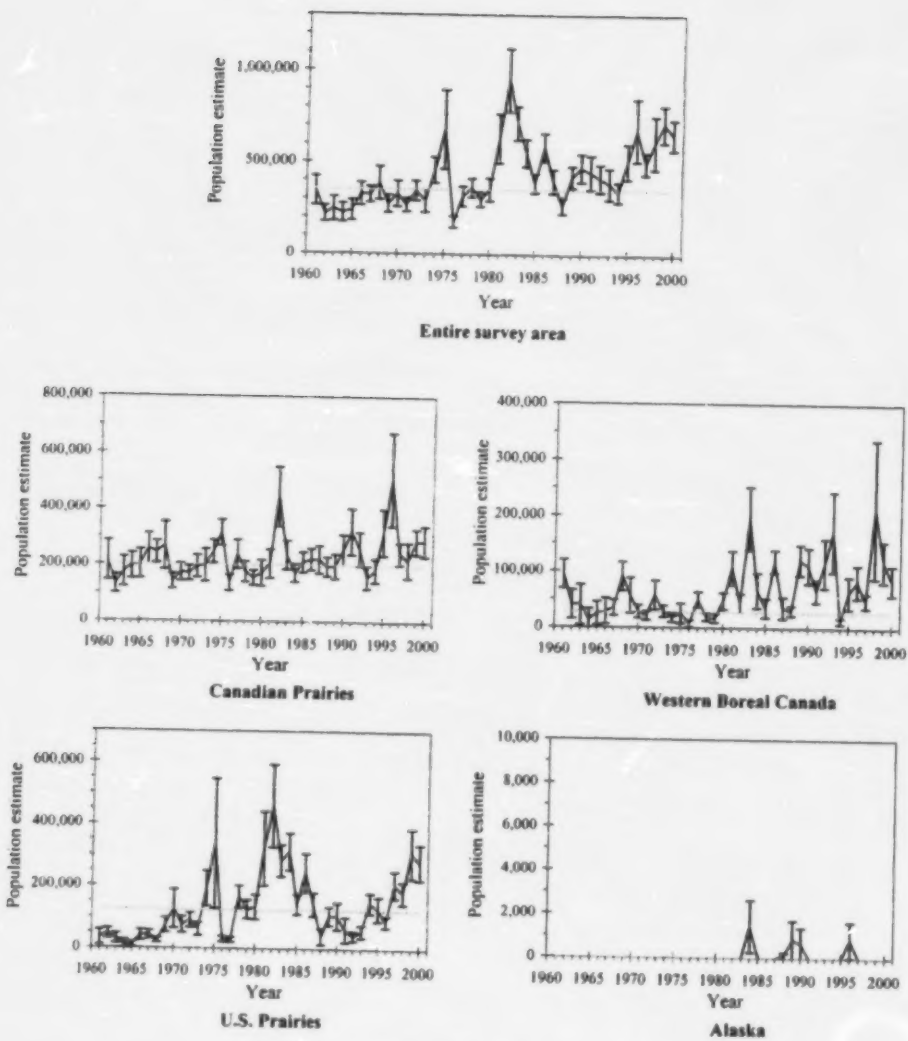
(b) Redhead

Fig. 14. Continued.



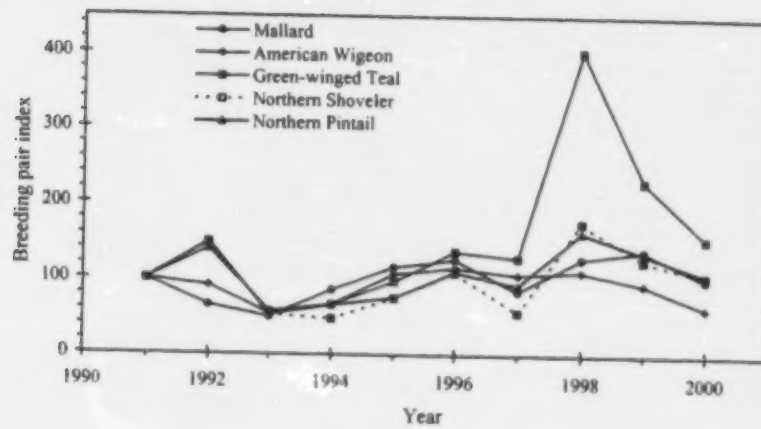
(c) Ring-necked Duck

Fig. 14. Continued.

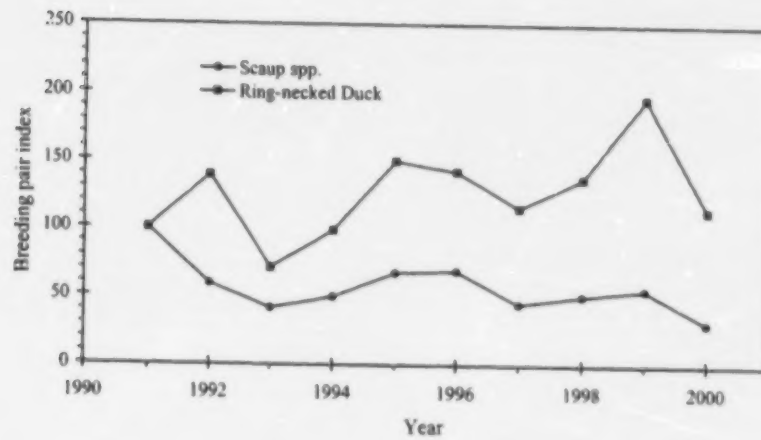


(d) Ruddy Duck

Fig. 14. Continued.

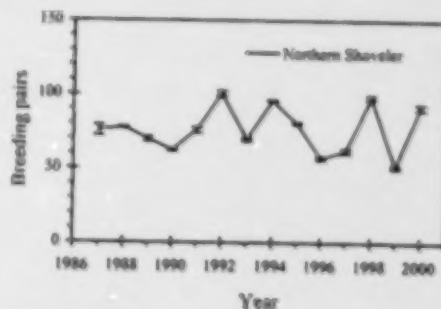
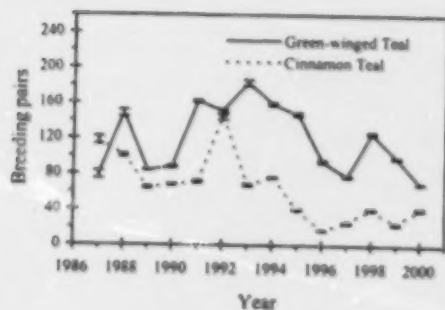
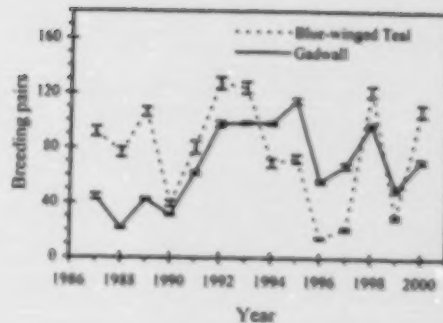
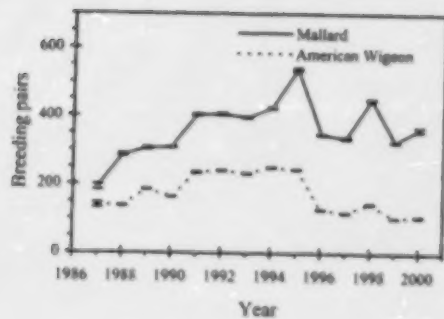


(a) Dabbling ducks

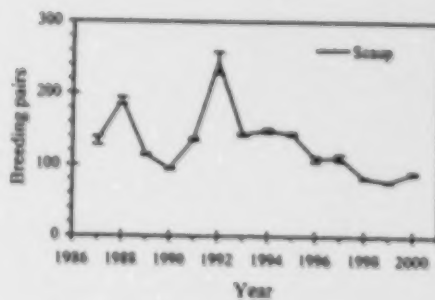
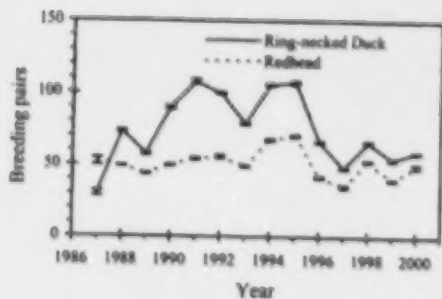


(b) Diving ducks

Fig. 15. Trends in indicated breeding pairs of common dabbling and diving ducks in the southern Yukon (Hawkins and Hughes 2000).



(a) Dabbling ducks



(b) Diving ducks

Fig. 16. Mean number (± 1 SE) of breeding pairs of common dabbling and diving ducks seen on roadside surveys in the interior of British Columbia (Breault and Watts 2000).

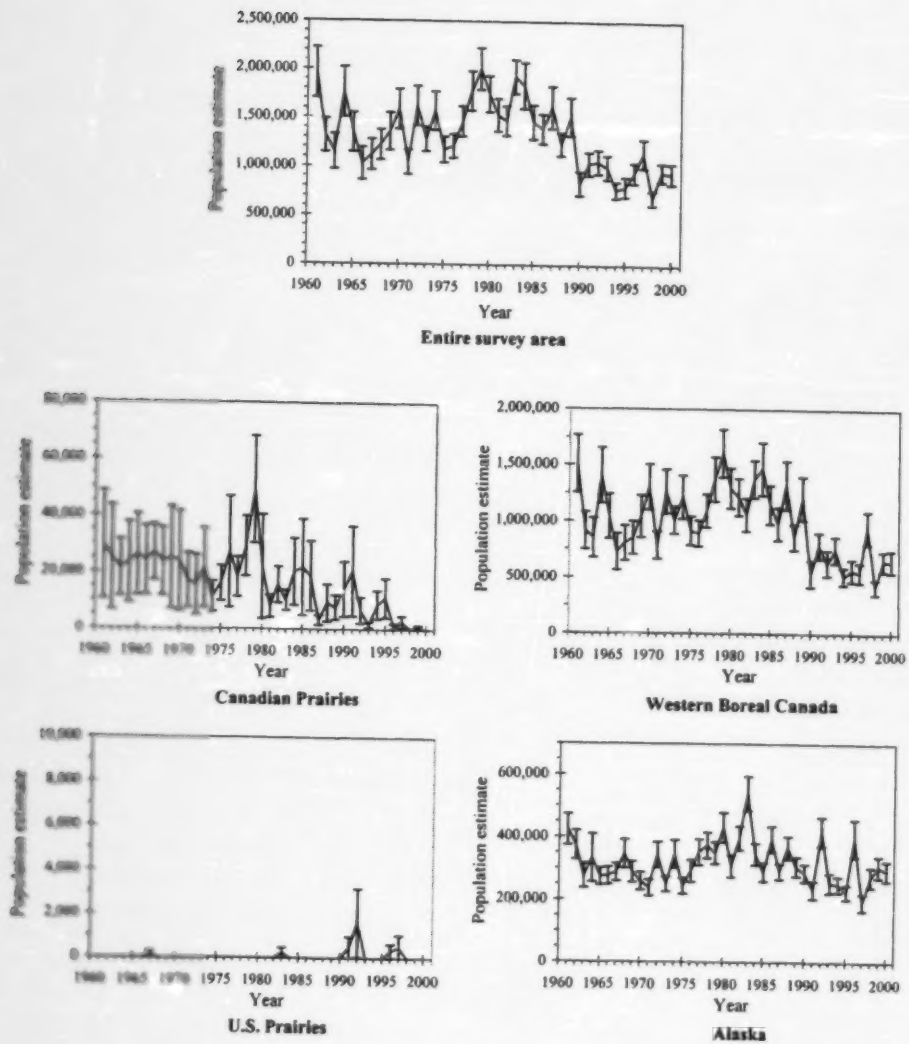


Fig. 17. Breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) of Scoter spp. in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey.

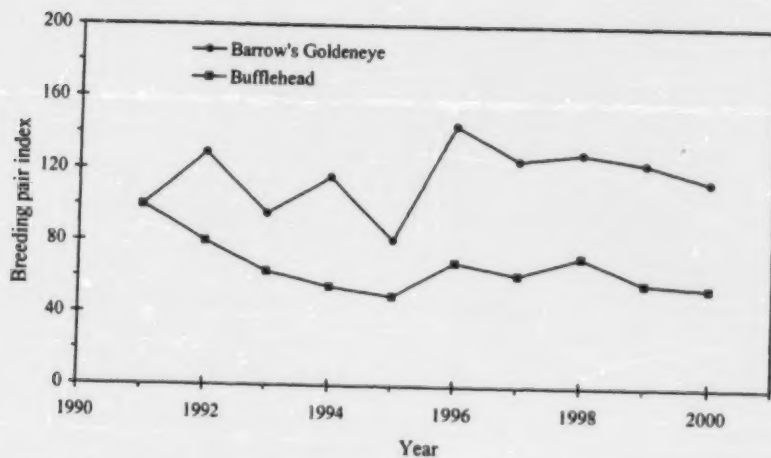


Fig. 18. Trends in indicated breeding pairs of common sea ducks in the southern Yukon (Hawkins and Hughes 2000).

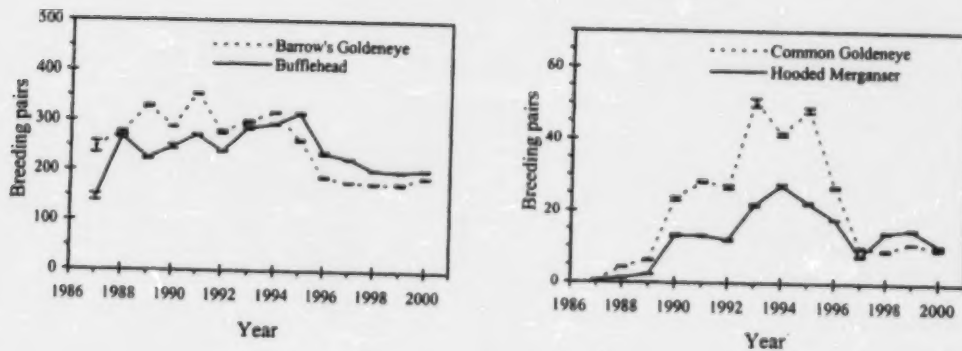


Fig. 19. Mean number (± 1 SE) of breeding pairs of common sea ducks seen on roadside surveys in the interior of British Columbia (Breault and Watts 2000).

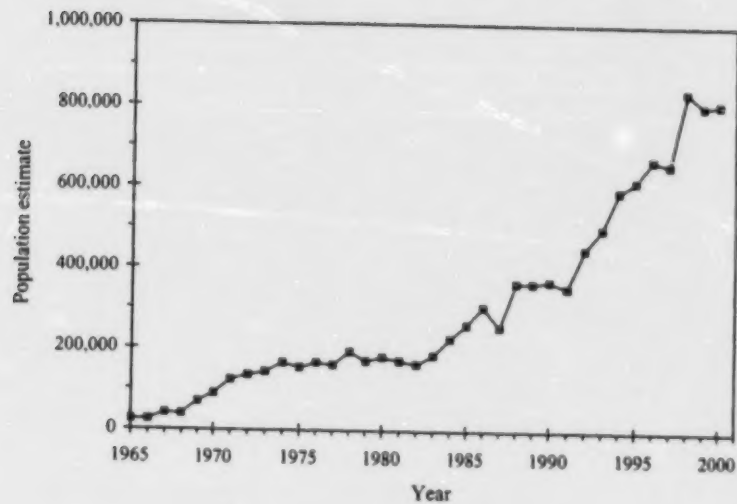


Fig. 20. Spring population estimates of Greater Snow Geese in the St. Lawrence River Valley (Reed and Gauthier 2000). A correction factor was applied to the 1998 and 2000 estimates to account for greater dispersal of geese (see text; A. Reed, unpubl.).

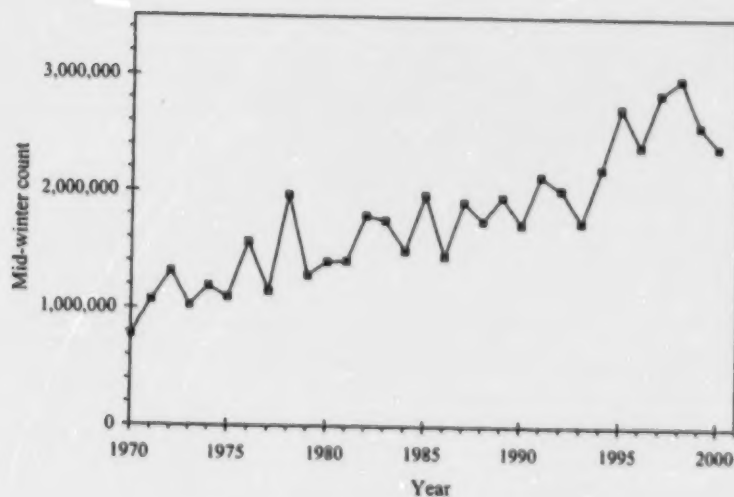


Fig. 21. Mid-winter survey of Mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese (counts include some Ross' Geese) (Sharp and Moser 2000; Peterson 2000).

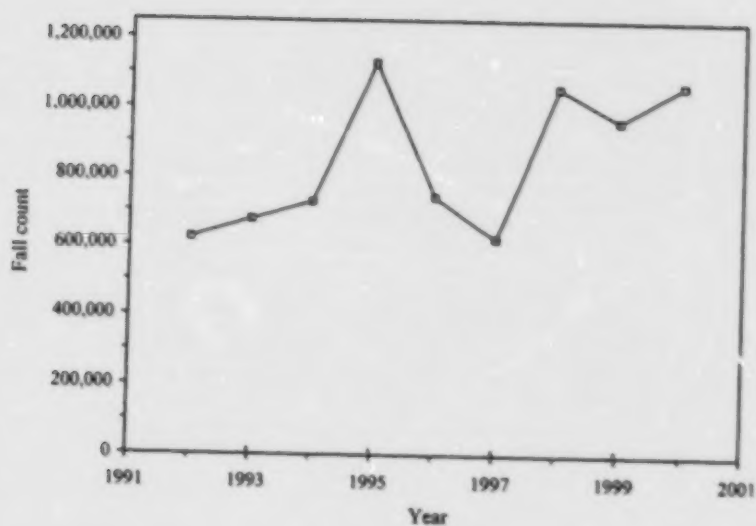
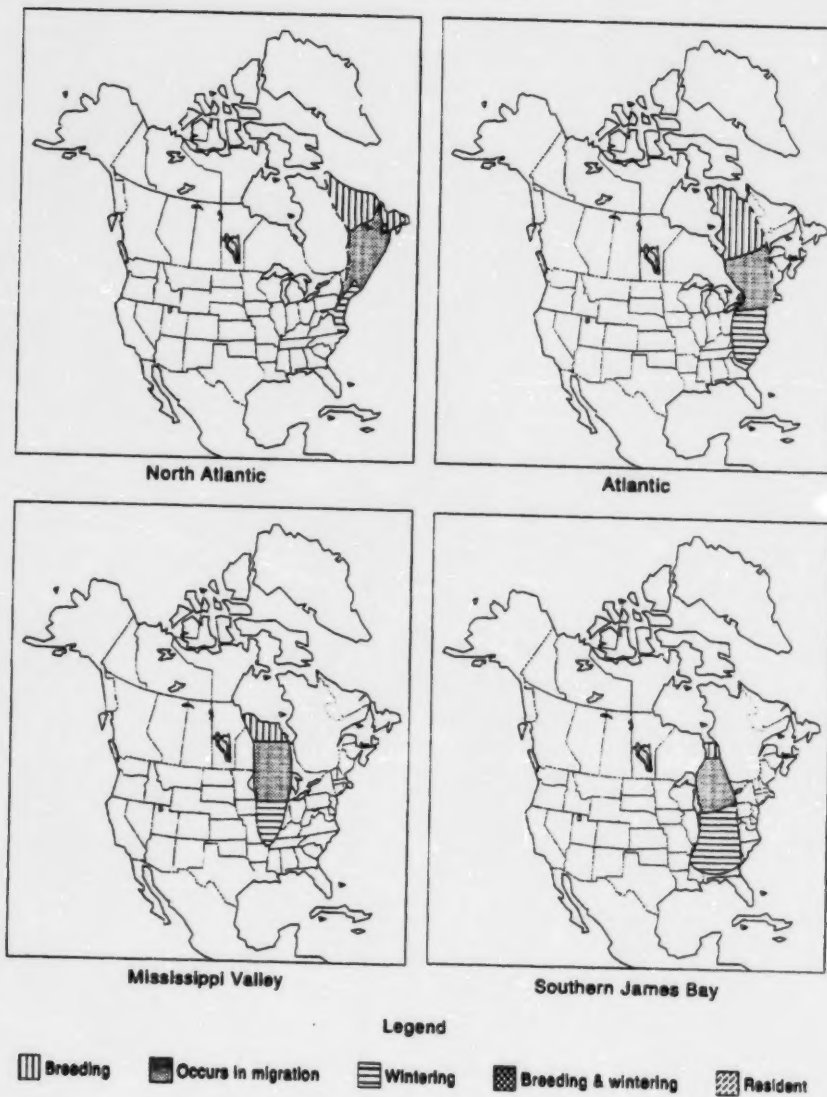


Fig. 22. Fall survey of Mid-continent Greater White-fronted Geese on staging areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta (Warner and Nieman 1999; K. Warner, unpubl.).



(from Ballrooe 1976, Palmer 1976, Rusch et al. 1996, USFWS 1996)

Fig. 23. Approximate range of Canada Goose populations in North America.

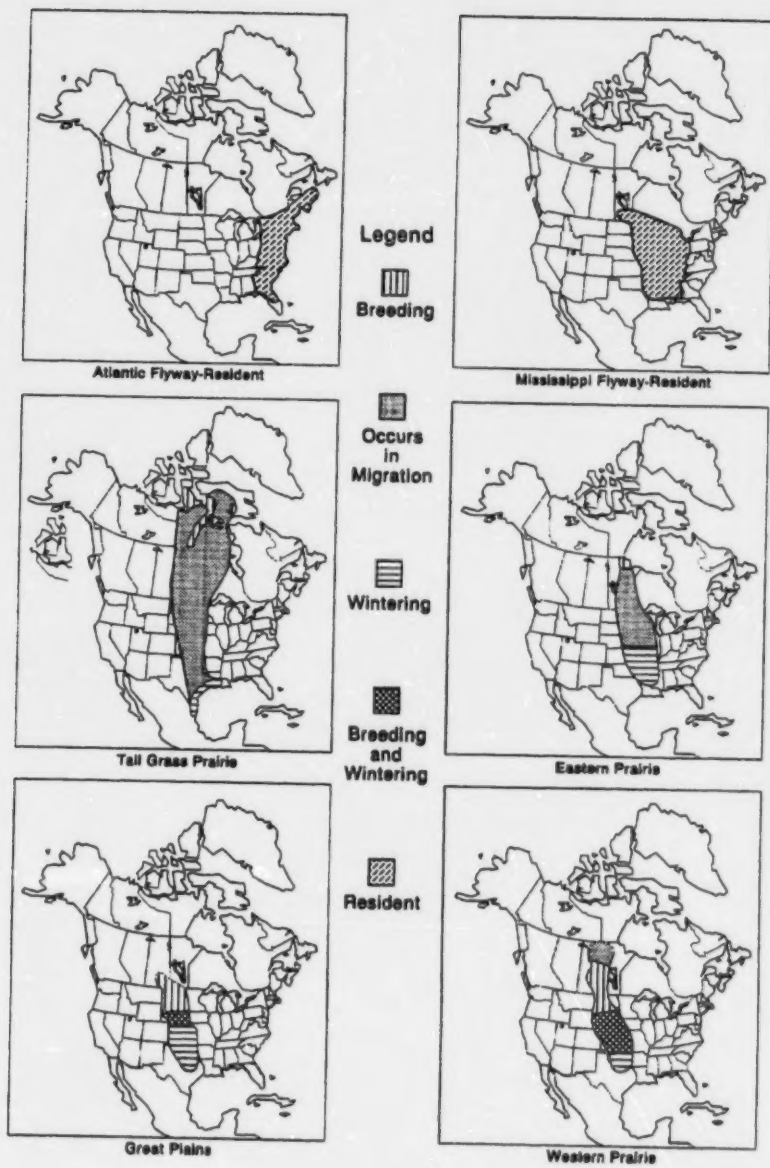


Fig. 23. Cont.

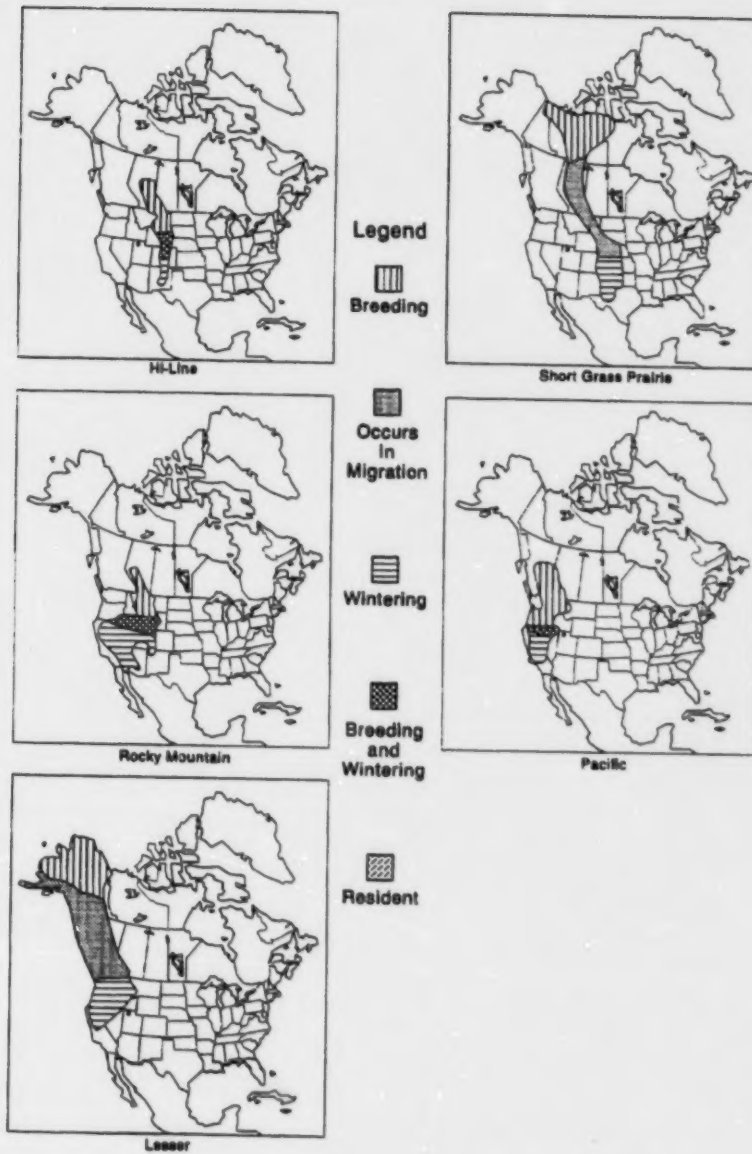


Fig. 23. Cont.

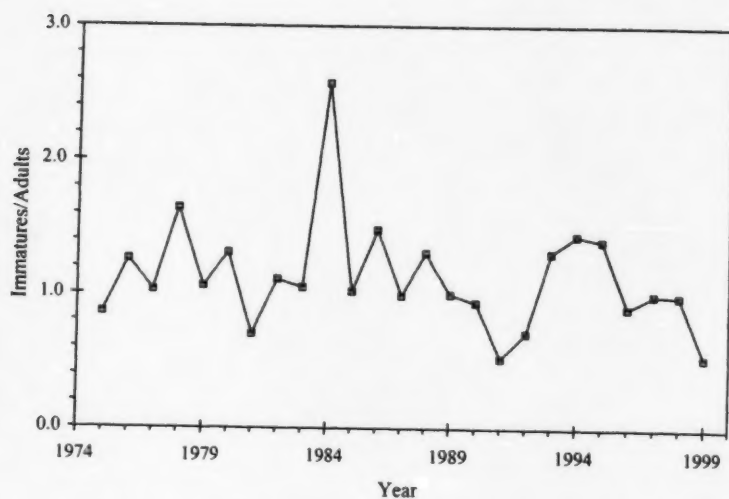


Fig. 24. Age ratios of NAP Canada Geese in the Atlantic Canada harvest (Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., and N.B.) (H. Lévesque and B. T. Collins, CWS, unpubl.).

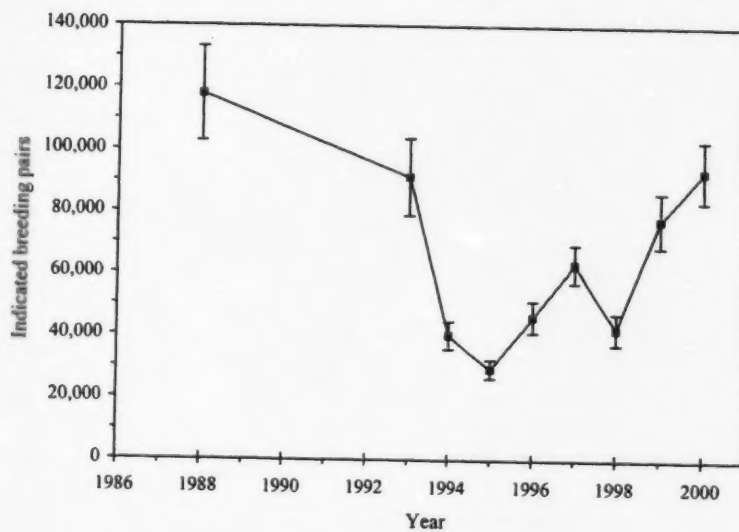


Fig. 25. Number of indicated breeding pairs (± 1 SE) of AP Canada Geese in the Ungava Peninsula of northern Quebec (Harvey and Rodrigue 2000). No surveys were conducted in 1989-1992.

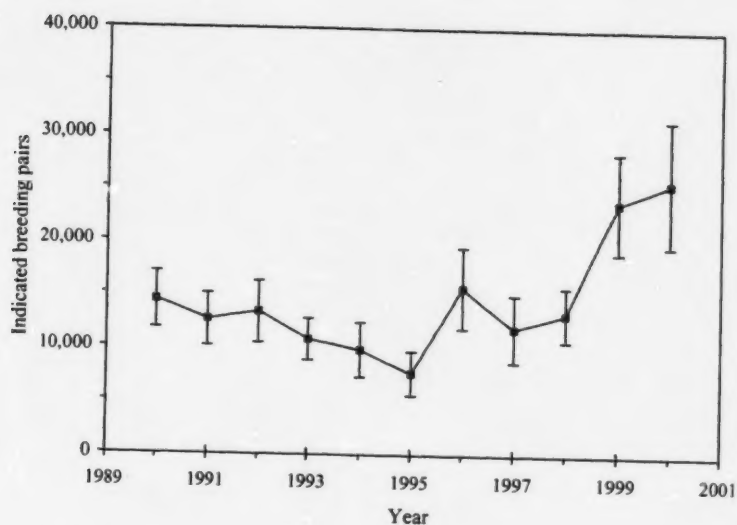


Fig. 26. Estimated number of indicated breeding pairs (± 1 SE) of AP Canada geese in Quebec (Bordage 2000).

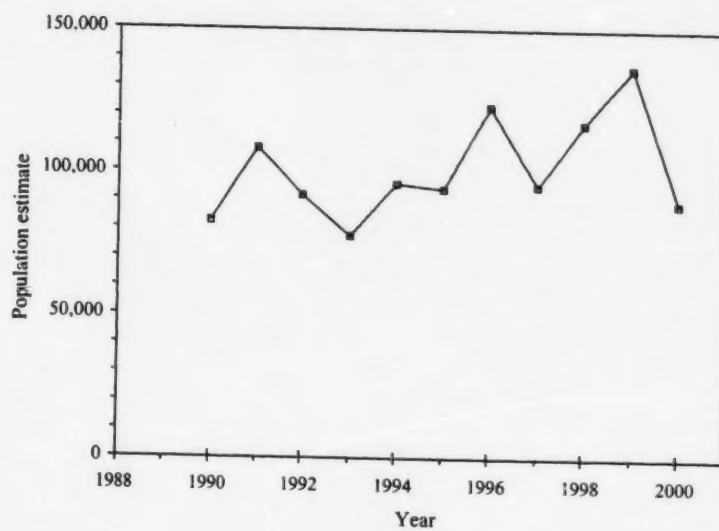


Fig. 27. Spring population estimates of SJB Canada Geese (J. Leafloor and D. Fillman, CWS, unpubl.).

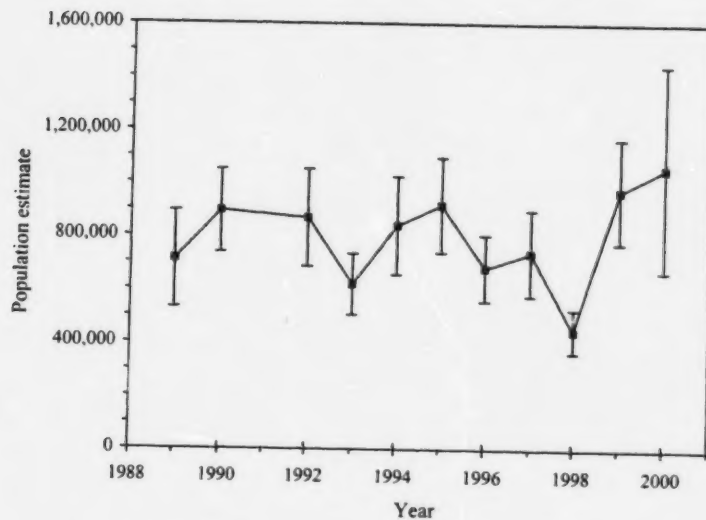


Fig. 28. Spring population estimates ($\pm$ 95% CI) of MVP Canada Geese (J. Leafloor, K. Ross, and D. Fillman, CWS, unpubl.).

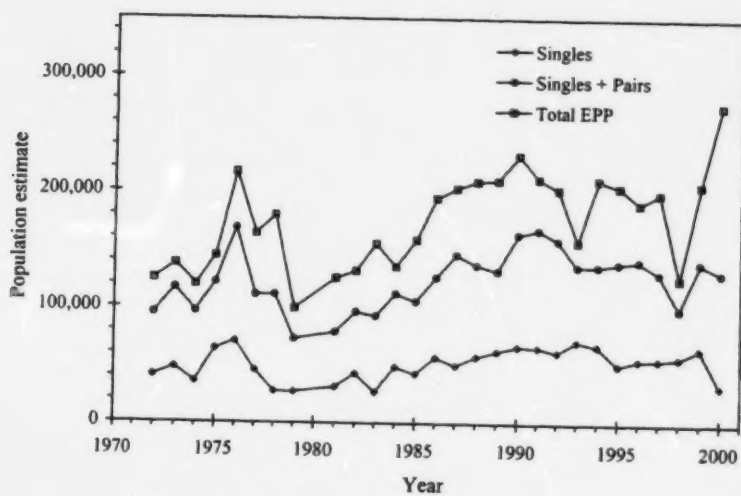


Fig. 29. Spring population estimates of EPP Canada Geese (Humburg et al. 2000). No survey was conducted in 1980.

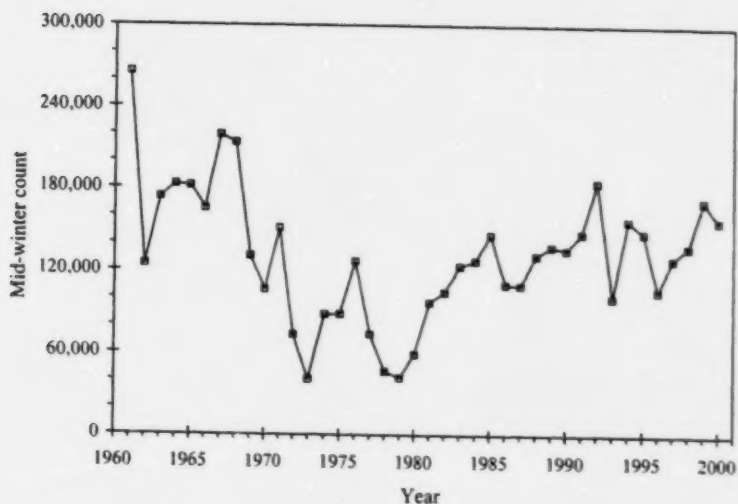


Fig. 30a. Mid-winter inventory of Atlantic Brant in the Atlantic Flyway (Serie and Raftovich 2000).

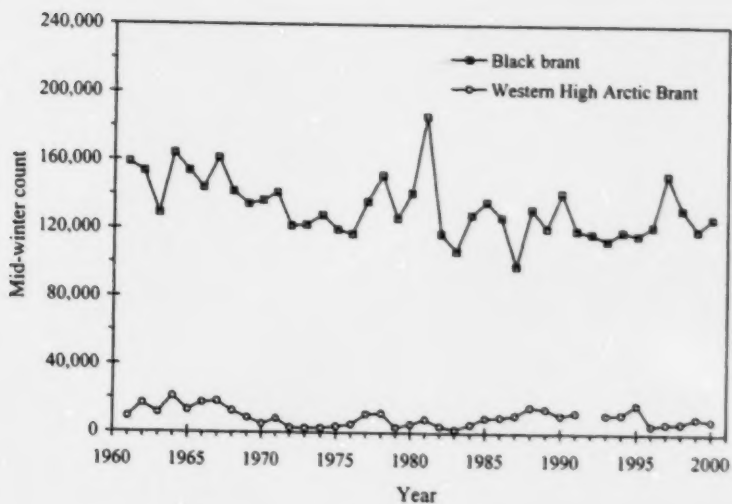


Fig. 30b. Mid-winter inventory of Black Brant and Western High Arctic Brant in the Pacific Flyway. Note that beginning in 1986 Black Brant numbers include counts along the B.C. and Alaska coasts (range of 5,000 to 14,000 birds).

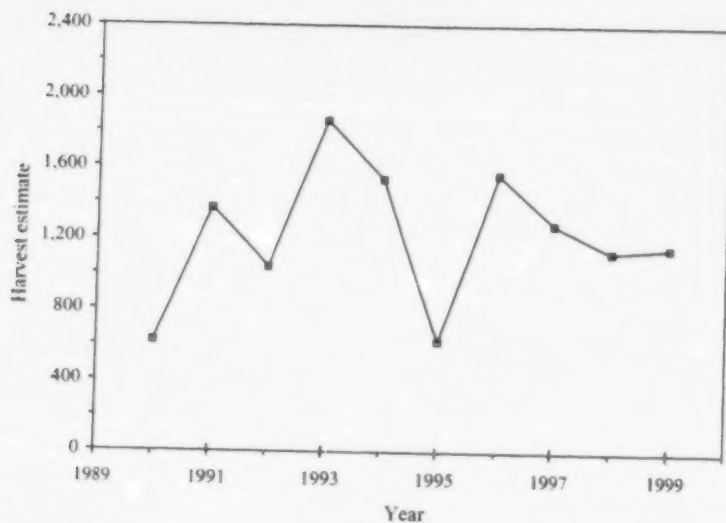


Fig. 31. Harvest estimates of Lesser Snow Geese from the Wrangel Island population (A. Breault, CWS, unpubl.).

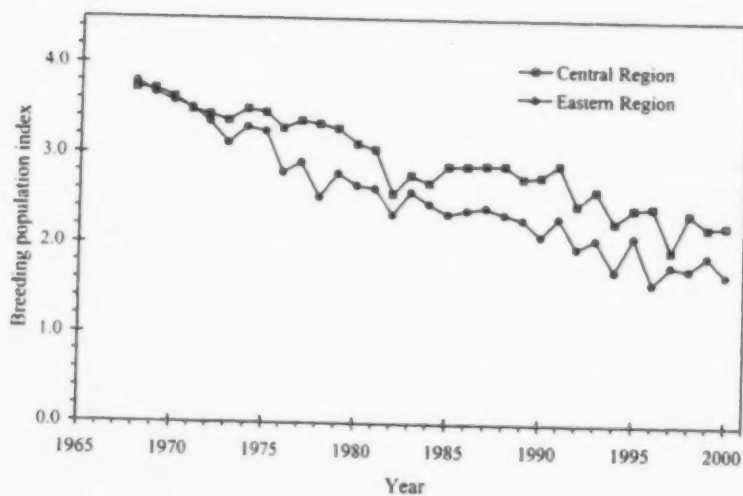


Fig. 32. Breeding population indices for American Woodcock from the Singing-ground Survey (Kelley 2000).

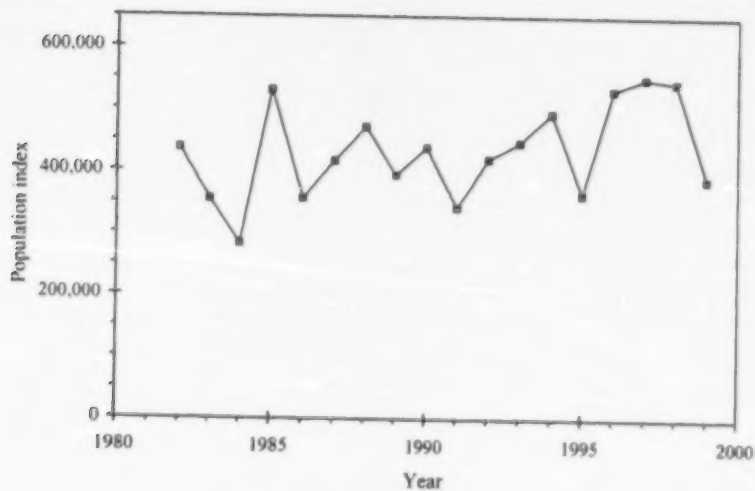


Fig. 33. Spring population indices for the Mid-continent Population of Sandhill Cranes (Sharp and Moser 2000).

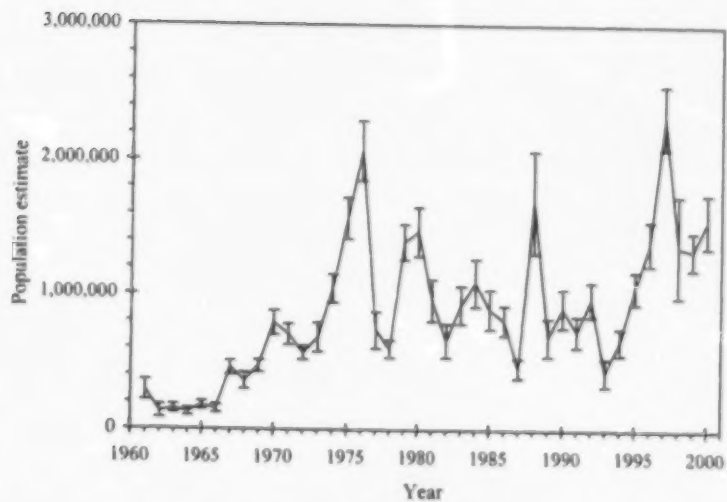


Fig. 34. American Coot breeding population estimates (± 1 SE) in the Canadian Prairies (Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey).

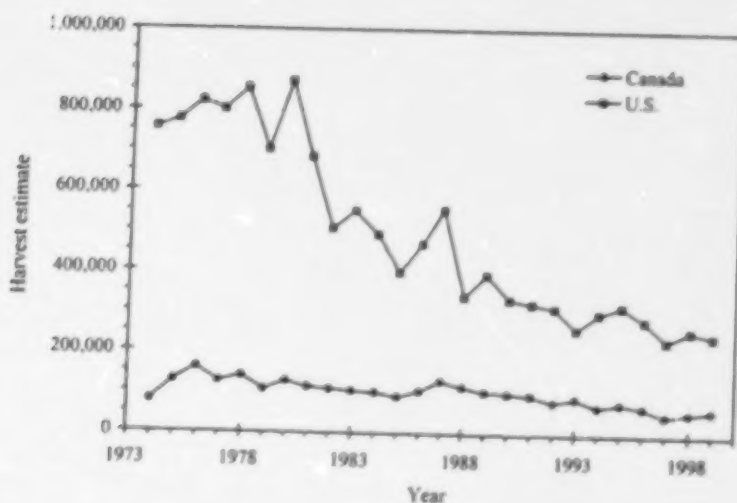


Fig. 35. Harvest estimates of American Woodcock in Canada (H. Lévesque and B. Collins, CWS) and the United States (E. M. Martin, USFWS).

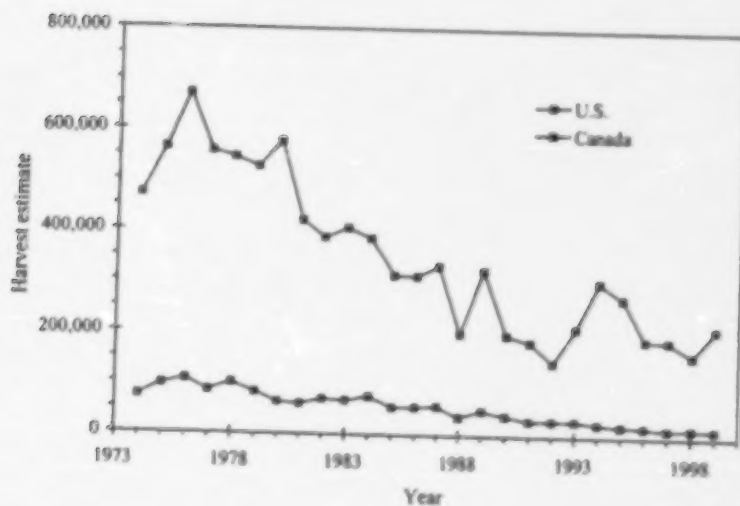


Fig. 36. Harvest estimates of Common Snipe in Canada (H. Lévesque and B. Collins, CWS) and the United States (E. M. Martin, USFWS).

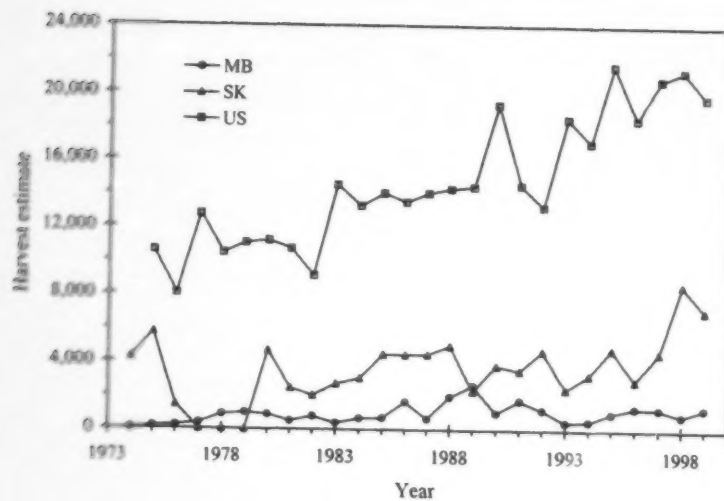


Fig. 37. Harvest estimates of Sandhill Cranes in Canada (H. Lévesque and B. Collins, CWS) and the United States (Sharp and Moser 2000).

Tables

Table 1. Estimated number of indicated breeding pairs (SE) of the most abundant inland duck species in the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey area of eastern Canada (Collins 2000). The 1990 data in the western portion of the boreal shield region were not comparable with other years and were therefore excluded.

Species/Year	Region					Entire survey area	
	Atlantic highlands	Boreal shield - eastern	Boreal shield - central	Boreal shield - western			
Black Duck							
1990	52606 (9596)	26566 (4932)	54565 (6439)				
1991	45853 (6647)	21321 (3832)	48972 (6005)	81014 (7936)	197160 (12567)		
1992	49277 (6196)	21152 (3897)	44365 (4689)	80306 (10167)	195099 (13377)		
1993	48340 (5532)	16744 (3589)	63304 (13962)	77297 (13351)	205686 (20413)		
1994	46323 (5613)	18529 (5383)	27774 (5139)	59588 (7205)	152215 (11782)		
1995	52216 (11946)	14452 (2907)	32690 (5186)	57007 (10466)	156365 (16958)		
1996	61712 (5241)	21611 (3090)	51020 (7859)	93256 (14556)	227599 (17625)		
1997	58786 (7914)	23669 (3975)	45416 (4708)	72003 (10275)	199873 (14358)		
1998	93100 (12175)	21730 (3292)	61411 (7143)	78292 (10296)	254532 (17779)		
1999	91149 (13537)	40375 (6444)	72385 (6892)	105618 (17480)	309527 (24038)		
2000	91859 (8552)	43636 (6090)	74720 (8348)	99329 (15109)	309543 (20204)		
Mallard							
1990	883 (399)	0 (0)	3441 (1020)				
1991	988 (441)	138 (137)	1767 (873)	58636 (11308)	61509 (11351)		
1992	665 (284)	151 (150)	2458 (1036)	58636 (11067)	61909 (11120)		
1993	432 (318)	368 (367)	2594 (1264)	59828 (10991)	63222 (11074)		
1994	432 (243)	0 (0)	1475 (1073)	46426 (10555)	48333 (10612)		
1995	346 (345)	602 (601)	1648 (1196)	43623 (20508)	46219 (20554)		
1996	1419 (725)	331 (330)	5371 (1525)	68099 (14511)	75219 (14612)		
1997	1773 (903)	323 (225)	4437 (1858)	58123 (14458)	64655 (14607)		
1998	1241 (429)	162 (161)	4670 (1734)	38170 (9803)	44243 (9966)		
1999	5143 (1556)	158 (157)	6772 (2057)	63761 (13145)	75833 (13396)		
2000	6207 (2117)	166 (165)	3036 (1126)	118414 (24916)	127822 (25032)		
Green-winged Teal							
1990	6769 (2263)	3948 (1326)	8111 (2114)				
1991	6501 (1754)	4830 (1358)	8078 (1581)	11331 (2513)	30739 (3706)		
1992	6118 (1710)	5420 (1181)	6882 (2871)	12484 (3434)	30883 (4935)		
1993	4034 (1262)	5520 (2287)	3632 (1337)	11487 (3710)	24673 (4730)		
1994	5475 (1421)	4476 (1255)	7865 (3290)	13880 (4242)	31696 (5693)		
1995	6224 (1934)	4215 (2156)	4395 (1624)	14871 (5336)	29706 (6285)		
1996	9221 (2063)	4306 (1172)	9107 (1988)	26025 (6341)	48658 (7056)		
1997	9931 (2147)	4847 (1176)	5604 (1326)	17350 (5171)	37731 (5873)		
1998	9576 (2114)	6786 (1779)	5604 (1695)	12145 (2836)	34111 (4306)		
1999	14541 (3213)	6466 (2629)	5371 (1488)	22555 (6551)	48933 (7897)		
2000	11704 (1794)	6127 (1610)	20081 (4865)	29929 (5777)	67841 (7928)		
Wood Duck							
1990	736 (377)	0 (0)	1986 (641)				
1991	830 (468)	0 (0)	505 (351)	30593 (10520)	31927 (10536)		
1992	1995 (788)	0 (0)	492 (342)	31726 (8040)	34212 (8086)		
1993	865 (441)	0 (0)	0 (0)	37811 (13073)	38676 (13080)		
1994	1585 (552)	0 (0)	2458 (1998)	51691 (21716)	55734 (21815)		
1995	3804 (1697)	0 (0)	4945 (1979)	34700 (22329)	43449 (22481)		
1996	2305 (686)	166 (165)	701 (699)	25158 (8813)	26329 (8869)		
1997	1596 (779)	323 (225)	1401 (533)	34266 (16017)	37586 (16046)		
1998	2660 (1355)	0 (0)	934 (651)	20820 (11529)	24414 (11627)		
1999	3547 (1716)	631 (303)	1868 (1258)	55086 (22501)	61132 (22603)		
2000	2483 (930)	331 (330)	2335 (1282)	47713 (18202)	52961 (18274)		
Ring-necked Duck							
1990	16922 (3164)	14939 (2947)	31461 (5394)				
1991	15907 (3302)	17112 (3563)	22214 (3929)	60052 (9164)	115285 (11091)		
1992	13167 (2403)	12646 (2814)	19417 (3626)	68550 (8669)	113780 (10099)		
1993	15705 (3420)	15640 (3760)	41511 (11837)	60785 (12603)	133641 (18022)		
1994	14985 (3201)	11279 (3016)	25071 (4842)	50255 (7978)	101599 (10317)		
1995	16598 (5452)	8925 (1969)	26921 (5708)	37674 (12546)	88119 (14953)		
1996	15783 (2910)	10267 (2422)	20081 (3885)	56821 (9304)	102952 (10770)		
1997	19152 (3920)	10340 (3051)	32223 (4904)	49881 (8578)	111596 (11059)		
1998	21457 (3599)	11309 (2632)	20315 (3181)	35134 (7470)	88215 (9263)		
1999	30679 (6189)	11986 (2114)	33858 (5976)	47713 (9762)	124235 (13183)		
2000	24827 (3923)	20203 (5132)	42030 (5494)	57255 (9395)	144315 (12655)		

Table 2. Trends in indicated breeding pairs of the most abundant inland duck species in the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey area of eastern Canada for the 1990-2000 period (Collins 2000). Trends are expressed as an annual percentage change; the number of plots used in the analysis is given in parentheses. The 1990 data in the western portion of the boreal shield region were not comparable with other years and were therefore excluded.

Species	Region				
	Atlantic highlands (78 plots)	Boreal shield - eastern (82 plots)	Boreal shield - central (80 plots)	Boreal shield - western (64 plots)	Entire survey area (304 plots)
American Black Duck	11.1* (75)	9.3* (74)	7.5* (80)	1.3 (64)	7.3* (293)
Mallard	59.9* (15)	-	-0.9 (22)	4.5* (53)	7.7* (92)
Green-winged Teal	10.3* (51)	0.3 (41)	4.3 (38)	5.6 (44)	4.5 (174)
Wood duck	23.3* (18)	-	-	6.1 (24)	6.8* (51)
Ring-necked duck	13.2* (59)	2.9 (52)	5.1 (68)	-1.5 (54)	3.2* (234)

* Trend significant at $P < 0.05$.

Note: a minimum of 10 plots with at least 2 years with non-zero counts were needed to perform the trend analysis.

Table 3. Number of indicated breeding pairs of inland duck species observed during breeding waterfowl surveys on ground plots in southern Ontario.

Species	1971	1985	1987	1992	1995	1998	2000
Black duck	60	16	18	28	15	9	6
Mallard	173	251	300	296	292	288	288
Wood duck	29	79	90	103	102	107	75
Green-winged teal	48	11	12	26	27	17	33
Blue-winged teal	-	56	48	33	15	15	12

Data source: N. North and J. Vanos (CWS).

Table 4. Trends in May pond estimates and breeding population estimates for the most abundant inland duck species in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. Trends were calculated using the estimating equations technique (Link and Sauer 1994) and are expressed as an annual percentage change; the number of strata is given in parentheses (a minimum of 5 strata was deemed necessary to perform a trend analysis).

Species/Time period	Region				
	Alaska (11 strata)	Western Boreal Canada (17 strata)	Canadian Prairies (15 strata)	U.S. Prairies (9 strata)	Entire survey area (52 strata)
May ponds¹					
1961-2000	N/A	N/A	-0.3 (15)	3.3* (9)	0.7 (24)
1991-2000	N/A	N/A	2.4* (15)	8.8* (9)	4.6* (24)
1996-2000	N/A	N/A	-15.8* (15)	-6.3 (9)	-12.4* (24)
Total ducks²					
1961-2000	1.7* (11)	-0.2 (17)	-0.5 (15)	2.0* (9)	0.3 (52)
1991-2000	5.8* (11)	0.1 (17)	6.1* (15)	13.1* (9)	5.7* (52)
1996-2000	9.2* (11)	4.7 (17)	-3.8 (15)	3.2 (9)	2.0 (52)
Mallard					
1961-2000	3.4* (11)	0.0 (17)	-0.7* (15)	2.5* (9)	0.3 (52)
1991-2000	11.5* (11)	2.0 (17)	8.0* (15)	13.8* (9)	7.9* (52)
1996-2000	9.7 (11)	9.2 (17)	1.8 (15)	2.2 (9)	4.2* (52)
Gadwall					
1961-2000	5.8 (8)	3.9 (17)	1.4* (15)	4.8* (9)	2.9* (49)
1991-2000		1.2 (15)	5.2 (15)	13.1* (9)	8.9* (40)
1996-2000		9.7 (12)	-5.8* (15)	2.5 (9)	-0.9 (37)
American Wigeon					
1961-2000	4.3* (11)	-0.7 (17)	-2.4* (15)	2.0* (9)	-0.2 (52)
1991-2000	9.3* (11)	0.6 (17)	2.3* (15)	5.1 (9)	3.8* (52)
1996-2000	6.4* (11)	3.6 (17)	-2.5 (15)	-4.1 (9)	2.7 (52)
Green-winged Teal					
1961-2000	4.7* (11)	0.9* (17)	-0.1 (15)	1.6* (9)	1.4* (52)
1991-2000	7.3* (11)	5.4* (17)	8.9* (15)	10.7* (9)	7.0* (51)
1996-2000	8.0 (11)	17.7* (17)	-7.1 (15)	-17.9* (9)	8.2 (51)
Blue-winged Teal					
1961-2000		0.0 (15)	0.3 (15)	2.1* (9)	1.0* (43)
1991-2000		-9.2 (12)	5.8* (15)	15.4* (9)	9.1* (37)
1996-2000		7.4 (12)	-1.1 (15)	8.8 (9)	4.7 (36)
Northern Shoveler					
1961-2000	7.9* (11)	0.6 (17)	0.9 (15)	1.7* (9)	1.9* (52)
1991-2000	10.4* (11)	-0.4 (16)	8.4* (15)	11.8* (9)	8.7* (51)
1996-2000	15.4 (11)	9.8* (16)	-6.0* (15)	-2.2 (9)	-0.2 (51)
Northern Pintail					
1961-2000	0.5 (11)	-2.7* (17)	-3.2* (15)	-1.6* (9)	-2.0* (52)
1991-2000	4.1* (11)	-3.2 (18)	5.7 (15)	8.3* (9)	5.0* (51)
1996-2000	20.2* (11)	16.2* (18)	-14.9* (15)	-8.7 (9)	-0.6 (51)
Redhead					
1961-2000	3.4 (8)	-0.3 (17)	1.1* (15)	1.5 (9)	1.1* (49)
1991-2000		1.1 (16)	7.0* (15)	14.6* (9)	8.6* (42)
1996-2000		20.0 (10)	0.5 (15)	2.6 (9)	2.7 (35)
Canvasback					
1961-2000	1.7* (11)	0.3 (17)	0.3 (15)	1.5 (9)	0.6 (52)
1991-2000	4.0* (9)	-0.7 (16)	8.6* (15)	8.7 (9)	5.2* (49)
1996-2000	5.6 (8)	-2.3 (16)	-4.0 (14)	-18.7* (9)	-3.8 (47)
Scaup spp.					
1961-2000	0.1 (11)	-1.1* (17)	-0.1 (15)	3.0* (9)	-0.7* (52)
1991-2000	0.8 (11)	-4.9* (17)	-1.2 (15)	6.9 (9)	-2.8* (52)
1996-2000	5.7 (11)	2.3 (17)	-14.3* (15)	2.4 (9)	-0.3 (52)
Ring-necked Duck					
1961-2000	12.1* (11)	2.7* (17)	2.4* (15)	7.1* (9)	3.0* (52)
1991-2000	8.2* (9)	3.4 (17)	14.9* (15)	1.2 (8)	4.3 (49)
1996-2000	14.4 (9)	10.9 (17)	1.9 (15)	-3.9 (7)	9.7* (48)
Ruddy Duck					
1961-2000		3.5* (18)	1.1 (15)	3.0* (9)	2.1* (42)
1991-2000		3.1 (14)	1.5 (15)	22.8* (9)	7.4 (38)
1996-2000		8.1 (9)	-13.8 (14)	26.8* (7)	2.1 (30)

* Trend significant at $P < 0.05$.

¹Adjusted May pond estimates for the U.S. Prairies are only available since 1974; pond estimates from strata 75 and 76 (Western Boreal Canada) which are counted since 1989 were excluded from the analysis.

²Total ducks include all species of ducks observed during the survey, including sea ducks.

Table 5a. Harvest estimates of American Black Ducks in Canada and the United States.

	Canada												United States ¹				Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	Total	Total
1974	19,543	11,684	28,594	14,008	75,534	61,702	511						212,578	294,565	93,254	1,000	388,819	601,395
1975	35,354	14,620	59,467	21,876	90,593	85,070	262	118					307,360	274,857	80,981	1,197	357,036	664,396
1976	23,770	21,881	48,624	23,342	120,622	96,761	180	566	143	64			335,983	327,422	97,959	837	426,217	762,200
1977	38,835	18,044	46,186	20,568	129,618	82,866	727	547		48			337,459	194,970	78,864	249	274,083	611,542
1978	49,008	19,660	47,874	34,598	130,379	89,818	379			66			371,762	262,295	74,760		337,075	708,857
1979	44,658	12,732	33,687	24,339	112,926	87,557	242	363	256	268			317,026	230,954	68,319		298,273	616,299
1980	32,316	21,588	67,341	28,094	120,602	91,503	2,171	268					363,863	309,038	87,059	750	396,847	760,710
1981	38,047	16,133	58,682	26,460	105,733	76,298	337	213		41			321,954	230,734	58,862	505	290,101	612,055
1982	26,981	25,771	47,447	32,130	117,514	86,650	161	426					337,060	186,709	48,938		235,647	572,707
1983	32,856	25,049	57,725	31,007	101,637	60,454	259						309,087	139,461	58,905	317	198,683	507,770
1984	26,119	23,256	51,880	33,283	106,868	64,272	327		518				306,523	147,851	53,991		201,841	508,364
1985	28,556	18,535	44,397	32,261	110,998	64,692	427	135					300,001	148,142	41,704	180	190,026	490,027
1986	27,278	18,650	46,612	27,896	114,493	60,461	367	260	151				296,169	140,485	37,332	442	178,260	474,428
1987	20,184	18,114	39,138	27,218	129,612	61,176							295,442	135,463	36,775	112	172,349	467,791
1988	20,137	20,364	44,311	30,193	127,134	56,840							301,222	124,677	29,048	512	154,237	455,459
1989	29,299	11,548	47,322	25,582	99,675	47,518	144	151	92				261,088	148,689	44,838	326	193,853	454,941
1990	22,663	11,369	38,012	26,743	105,277	38,357	106	621	286	103			243,537	110,923	32,276	422	143,621	387,158
1991	15,073	14,499	39,295	20,122	85,220	49,670	1,189	312	1,329	229			225,938	126,182	41,064	440	167,686	393,624
1992	13,487	8,043	41,079	23,090	82,134	38,228	138	239	73				206,511	97,703	37,912	106	135,721	342,232
1993	13,133	10,741	36,298	19,591	87,869	34,556	1,125						203,313	105,401	41,008	66	146,475	348,788
1994	16,507	10,221	32,670	23,399	67,440	24,774	254	169				35	175,459	101,588	28,809	265	130,672	306,131
1995	15,461	13,355	40,546	29,332	54,776	33,470		204		17			187,161	126,617	42,327		168,945	356,106
1996	19,447	9,469	39,759	20,418	49,219	25,289							163,601	83,948	34,651		118,599	282,200
1997	18,816	12,982	32,666	17,966	56,103	26,309	265	147	215				185,469	108,795	41,325	79	150,169	315,668
1998	22,410	6,769	33,852	22,802	49,065	23,091	165		81	124			158,379	119,822	56,069	236	175,927	334,306
1999 ²	19,058	10,782	44,658	22,445	51,385	26,579	36						174,943	112,080	41,505		153,585	328,328

¹ AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway.² Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5b. Harvest estimates of Mallards in Canada and the United States.

	Canada												United States ¹				Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total
1974	154	130	408	761	50,036	191,532	105,723	366,291	488,448	62,595			1,266,076	383,592	2,244,840	809,749	1,166,662	4,604,843
1975	774	405	972	583	57,791	296,173	159,143	507,965	521,935	122,725	1,698	797	1,730,981	409,328	2,518,122	935,086	1,158,934	5,021,469
1976	770	256	753	748	71,851	322,047	204,000	606,239	609,576	114,198	3,229	898	1,935,165	478,378	2,409,567	975,674	1,226,349	5,089,969
1977	836	198	1,155	902	81,835	268,878	165,267	391,986	510,366	131,066	3,073	584	1,556,264	388,103	2,270,182	789,892	987,868	4,435,946
1978	850	259	2,659	452	61,507	322,008	239,299	395,276	382,319	115,038	2,098	1,290	1,523,053	442,362	2,257,066	1,059,719	1,285,529	5,024,676
1979	555	465	3,077	725	70,597	266,018	245,016	419,509	485,014	117,176	1,182	1,673	1,611,007	437,734	2,346,085	923,878	1,085,681	4,773,358
1980		948	3,056	1,436	82,027	290,941	210,153	355,042	480,188	104,768	2,551	2,473	1,533,583	435,020	2,347,969	786,891	1,081,531	4,651,411
1981	2,945	1,461	2,536	2,491	91,948	279,541	175,127	231,119	392,273	114,672	1,703	1,033	1,298,847	444,598	2,083,585	784,395	1,051,540	4,344,117
1982	439	410	1,406	1,792	93,268	335,813	148,884	241,734	296,124	92,492	1,552		1,213,913	396,068	1,782,212	683,064	1,047,037	3,908,381
1983	1,087	937	4,044	2,557	87,349	297,944	160,522	294,403	364,000	121,758	2,417	603	1,327,601	417,382	2,019,594	772,537	1,211,502	4,421,013
1984	1,097	738	2,120	1,668	67,432	284,128	117,208	183,300	306,234	89,453	4,501	1,366	1,059,245	382,673	1,796,350	742,791	1,002,898	3,926,712
1985	794	1,149	3,310	3,258	97,037	293,333	87,214	158,302	180,117	81,943	4,153	914	911,524	319,933	1,535,104	510,738	957,840	3,323,705
1986	2,933	755	3,135	2,526	84,303	265,491	112,363	151,384	182,748	72,283	811	433	879,145	362,619	1,550,915	596,585	870,866	3,370,985
1987	1,020	728	3,692	3,141	116,452	315,101	136,678	154,961	211,929	75,591	1,120	192	1,020,605	340,399	1,460,472	612,428	792,918	3,206,217
1988		902	2,304	1,620	83,748	233,556	64,217	75,853	139,565	63,700	2,543	412	688,420	257,049	874,604	324,685	582,128	2,333,448
1989	1,260	925	4,339	2,246	79,419	263,152	70,064	75,645	188,516	57,289	438	773	744,066	321,517	1,094,617	335,185	582,128	2,333,448
1990	1,162	1,028	3,557	3,103	86,524	261,267	60,847	79,494	175,921	60,395	868	290	734,534	266,837	1,091,091	326,957	602,498	2,287,383
1991	949	1,106	3,712	4,582	84,483	229,026	60,933	70,050	122,105	51,458	94	641	629,139	317,698	1,198,696	587,437	553,581	2,648,412
1992	863	199	6,407	5,243	87,824	196,647	85,992	88,765	94,795	52,172	605	298	579,810	294,036	1,250,954	366,491	627,179	2,538,660
1993	1,025	1,178	5,029	3,755	100,032	202,647	42,969	50,351	83,094	45,181	1,178	560	536,999	312,266	1,338,179	396,048	687,828	2,736,323
1994	795	864	3,305	2,894	107,222	197,833	57,924	86,848	113,068	50,412	2,042	205	625,412	328,546	1,524,894	510,995	744,386	3,108,611
1995	532	751	4,822	5,131	83,307	176,690	74,206	104,296	111,048	40,782	1,509	278	603,342	424,175	2,347,580	694,371	940,226	4,406,362
1996	351	1,024	4,296	4,044	82,201	176,869	91,266	121,808	115,668	42,447	1,326		641,090	407,686	2,494,017	764,184	1,185,443	4,651,331
1997	1,461	417	8,047	5,371	77,594	178,109	107,379	133,017	151,167	55,513	437	126	718,688	473,056	2,852,099	866,093	1,161,313	5,372,561
1998	1,628	1,011	5,440	7,512	76,320	164,431	104,470	129,461	119,826	52,663	881	276	663,919	445,510	2,762,726	953,337	1,428,030	5,589,603
1999 ²	1,186	667	6,305	4,966	69,568	131,901	82,639	182,714	105,126	48,002	220		633,196	441,111	3,058,454	863,495	1,127,102	5,490,163

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5c. Harvest estimates of Northern Pintails in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States ¹					Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total	Total
1974	939	820	669	790	14,043	8,208	7,545	39,226	69,214	14,281			155,813	34,680	122,979	162,514	928,383	1,248,536	1,404,349	
1975	1,092	431	612	787	21,999	9,644	20,611	55,909	81,637	23,758	72	417	216,969	41,095	206,500	273,519	1,045,430	1,566,543	1,783,512	
1976	1,507	651	2,663	352	27,578	17,112	17,545	34,693	59,532	38,626	385	277	200,921	42,373	157,050	194,905	926,045	1,322,373	1,523,294	
1977	2,436	1,653	1,717	607	39,581	14,333	11,243	20,469	66,905	29,484	137	313	191,860	50,636	213,624	179,902	540,736	984,899	1,176,759	
1978	824	829	1,892	1,039	21,298	13,077	21,072	14,051	38,039	22,830	898	216	135,865	35,737	210,658	239,436	851,654	1,337,465	1,473,350	
1979	1,603	579	1,056	382	14,958	9,326	19,745	30,588	48,505	17,735	691	287	145,545	48,482	213,601	228,947	829,302	1,320,313	1,495,859	
1980	905	510	757	1,384	16,722	13,248	12,872	16,868	44,003	21,392		108	128,769	38,869	215,811	193,244	633,307	1,081,232	1,210,001	
1981	1,536	747	951	1,144	17,437	11,977	16,099	2,430	39,745	18,658	91	148	110,983	27,891	207,864	151,023	403,865	790,643	901,608	
1982		1,531	1,008	1,479	20,791	10,946	13,290	12,598	29,130	14,021			104,795	38,632	126,568	158,994	487,575	791,768	896,563	
1983	2,805	523	864	303	15,867	10,767	11,195	17,056	27,154	13,365	1,864	175	101,789	18,638	187,365	139,077	485,087	810,166	911,954	
1984	1,600	1,047	717	908	9,253	10,132	13,131	12,343	34,016	19,601	168	337	103,411	34,658	153,680	165,804	312,488	666,630	770,041	
1985	1,459	748	1,460	1,817	16,486	15,345	9,668	8,117	24,051	11,244		810	91,205	21,685	124,920	83,914	292,708	523,227	614,432	
1986	634	585	846	1,841	13,163	6,020	5,478	8,368	19,688	10,945		158	87,193	19,033	90,350	72,071	274,953	456,408	516,392	
1987	807	2,218	632	1,017	11,864	8,019	13,779	5,320	14,667	10,831			69,424	15,788	88,305	122,420	311,408	537,918	605,111	
1988	1,998	1,446	486	715	12,100	8,019	13,779	5,320	14,667	10,831			69,424	7,447	39,225	36,387	116,304	196,363	268,787	
1989	1,421	660	344	1,406	15,490	11,511	7,990	4,326	11,766	8,549	45		83,048	14,588	65,055	43,594	139,507	282,744	325,792	
1990	4,114	450	653	1,707	19,568	8,231	5,279	10,087	13,483	7,750	281	41	71,644	10,493	49,487	43,206	133,154	236,340	307,864	
1991	351	542	901	844	9,357	4,742	4,407	4,023	5,889	4,179	112	73	35,220	14,201	40,319	57,374	126,404	238,299	273,519	
1992		910	79	464	6,221	4,861	5,236	2,128	6,914	6,303	136	77	33,417	12,207	56,298	31,506	116,238	216,247	249,664	
1993	1,090	1,336	852	708	11,401	5,156	5,172	3,253	4,025	4,701	61		37,753	12,046	52,339	42,482	140,609	248,376	286,129	
1994	934	765	1,163	1,136	11,307	4,649	4,866	7,302	7,518	4,738		64	44,442	12,945	81,066	61,278	150,352	310,650	355,092	
1995	1,727	454	965	1,240	7,831	4,552	8,974	6,521	7,573	4,476			44,313	32,702	136,329	94,348	259,341	522,720	567,033	
1996	1,246	478	897	1,234	5,043	4,011	10,323	14,477	9,621	5,367			52,697	19,326	124,061	95,337	281,618	520,342	573,039	
1997	785	139	116	493	7,423	5,560	13,248	13,656	13,863	5,422	37		60,782	23,859	144,980	186,298	339,776	694,912	755,674	
1998	1,026		653	787	7,735	6,361	14,347	11,099	11,119	8,482	19	276	59,854	33,054	176,729	123,388	238,668	571,839	631,693	
1999 ²	300	1,137	755	1,790	8,956	6,457	9,630	10,610	10,304	5,464		0	55,693	28,983	170,313	136,088	192,986	528,371	564,064	

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padden (USFWS).

Table 5d. Harvest estimates of Canvasbacks in Canada and the United States.

Canada														United States ¹					Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total		
1974					1,461	7,530	3,904	5,647	3,344	773			22,659	689	16,112	19,280	38,766	74,848		
1975					2,116	18,757	8,205	9,065	4,262	1,051		17	43,473	1,629	30,558	15,897	45,660	93,743		
1976				20	2,117	17,817	5,321	7,454	3,773	1,360			37,862	23,221	33,907	18,000	51,796	126,925		
1977					1,036	6,162	2,770	4,019	2,078	198		44	16,305	6,950	24,761	10,831	32,487	75,029		
1978					3,293	11,996	4,596	4,544	2,424	233			27,086	5,452	20,353	7,004	31,088	63,898		
1979					3,769	14,208	7,922	7,585	2,239				35,723	9,249	39,387	17,322	26,026	91,985		
1980					3,301	10,968	4,746	1,420	5,431	1,269			27,133	8,182	27,332	7,800	23,129	66,443		
1981					625	8,327	3,883	1,066	5,193	534			19,628	8,143	20,007	4,897	24,929	57,976		
1982					1,440	6,223	7,669	3,236	344				18,912	3,094	13,945	8,130	19,820	44,990		
1983					400	10,970	6,696	2,638	4,040	240			24,984	14,286	30,977	14,207	21,601	81,071		
1984					214	8,279	1,819	4,716	3,620	210		37	18,895	8,531	23,015	14,215	25,548	71,308		
1985					1,435	8,673	3,349	3,617	1,427	201			18,702	9,021	23,061	10,417	37,309	79,807		
1986	216		461		1,082	14,385	3,145	5,242	3,951	956	53		29,491	204	594	1,064	22,118	23,980		
1987					503	6,156	2,945	638	709	463			11,416	76	802	784	17,713	19,375		
1988					504	2,153	2,744	1,491	385	230			7,507	82	141	190	436	849		
1989						3,636	1,255	219	869	45	45		6,069	226	508	333	9,748	10,814		
1990						5,902	1,392	508	697				8,522	104	311	334	7,068	7,817		
1991						4,206	473	2,473	1,855	98			9,303		237	720	7,162	8,120		
1992					134	3,194	788	282	194	35			4,627		199	93	11,189	11,481		
1993					88	1,602	2,505	1,862	570	25			6,652		173	257	12,764	13,222		
1994						1,331	3,695	1,141	1,843	164			8,174		4,603	31,332	13,350	20,034		
1995						5,444	4,016	1,303	1,542	119			12,424		13,140	59,928	19,481	15,748		
1996					74	4,219	2,965	3,914	1,385				12,557		20,065	49,682	17,850	21,665		
1997						7,595	5,802	1,708	1,387	55			16,537		12,187	59,913	22,730	25,804		
1998						5,266	2,012	392	863	83	233		8,649		7,457	36,763	21,639	27,108		
1999 ²						2,133	5,065		787	51			8,036		6,184	40,329	21,073	19,481		

¹F: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Pading (USFWS).

Table 5c. Harvest estimates of Lesser Scaup in Canada and the United States.

	Canada													United States ¹					Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total	
1974	3,601	37	688	731	22,326	43,359	16,244	10,698	9,432	1,612			108,728	35,822	330,743	58,853	23,574	448,993	557,721	
1975	6,323	166	1,450	943	28,681	43,739	21,748	10,861	16,870	2,661	369	661	136,472	33,216	250,469	48,732	24,455	356,872	493,344	
1976	656	89	1,139	238	34,714	50,152	27,108	16,747	14,470	2,243	169	386	148,111	59,049	326,767	96,291	49,008	531,115	679,226	
1977	1,033	61	3,552	146	31,895	46,505	11,010	7,250	8,363	3,474	799	237	114,325	198,948	364,464	75,719	45,311	684,442	798,767	
1978	1,666	43	1,857		23,451	26,854	14,537	10,400	13,551	3,114	215	341	96,029	39,643	177,363	59,232	38,781	315,019	411,048	
1979	241		751	51	26,708	35,097	15,433	7,646	10,827	1,799	571		99,122	19,566	144,930	46,927	40,580	252,002	351,124	
1980	2,844	73	662	746	26,850	55,807	27,541	4,910	13,112	1,906	599		137,050	21,010	154,392	34,617	25,957	235,976	373,026	
1981	1,607		704	735	31,991	58,463	18,807	3,225	8,980	1,224	507	148	126,391	97,085	325,062	92,566	33,140	547,851	674,242	
1982	126		387	309	20,981	37,287	27,394	6,655	13,226	1,721			108,086	38,965	240,955	45,835	31,037	356,792	464,878	
1983	471	104	550	575	19,171	42,320	22,289	9,122	6,551	103		78	101,334	34,206	154,495	36,870	43,475	269,046	370,380	
1984	1,695	31	352	912	17,696	53,451	18,336	10,861	5,435	975	98	74	109,916	83,668	380,902	151,239	45,751	661,560	771,476	
1985	874		365	951	25,866	61,409	15,356	2,498	6,804	1,240	831		115,994	80,590	305,839	71,561	28,488	486,478	602,472	
1986	1,839		430	1,646	23,080	47,546	14,674	5,382	5,974	1,191	170		101,932	20,772	164,023	44,449	18,908	248,153	350,085	
1987	339	290	615	541	11,981	34,512	10,400	7,129	5,458	1,140		12	72,417	23,096	97,098	44,634	20,408	185,235	257,652	
1988		87	943	544	22,429	32,983	6,885	5,019	3,341	486	424		73,151	26,165	84,876	28,416	9,201	148,658	221,609	
1989	2,063	52	1,237	1,119	26,710	42,316	7,296	1,347	3,073	608	179		86,000	25,223	69,128	24,097	8,635	127,082	213,082	
1990	1,757	35	1,051	1,696	24,047	25,772	6,592	2,557	3,888	778	191		68,364	13,306	58,788	17,035	12,991	102,120	170,484	
1991	272		481	455	18,402	31,204	9,226	3,864	2,464	428	37		66,833	11,364	102,599	41,279	15,547	170,789	237,622	
1992	1,004		171	116	15,249	24,587	8,227	778	2,320	650	33		53,135	13,188	132,387	28,884	12,710	187,170	240,305	
1993	2,231		401	690	20,912	35,173	6,228	2,196	1,628	452	35	40	69,986	13,226	63,754	15,689	13,671	106,340	176,326	
1994	510	99	445	244	11,479	27,137	12,344	2,742	3,247	378		52	58,677	20,454	101,903	34,340	20,231	176,927	235,604	
1995			334	730	8,705	27,465	14,185	2,263	2,926	242			56,850	26,787	188,082	37,874	31,644	285,288	342,138	
1996	178		331	156	7,460	17,344	9,258	2,415	2,800	1,162	331		41,435	35,677	293,748	92,118	38,165	459,708	501,143	
1997	232		512	762	6,529	19,843	5,185	4,262	4,863	1,302	431		43,941	41,496	359,782	80,579	28,174	510,032	553,973	
1998	1,455		223	1,300	11,513	16,069	5,400	6,287	2,695	311			45,253	61,474	319,267	149,431	30,136	560,309	605,562	
1999 ²	470		131	110	8,339	19,599	10,233	2,143	939	181			42,145	71,300	80,196	34,263	21,645	207,405	249,550	

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 5f. Harvest estimates of Greater Scaup in Canada and the United States.

Canada														United States ¹					Continental	
NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total		
1974	1,788	314	1,620	488	20,243	18,172	532		1,039			44,768	29,149	23,881	1,560	9,823	64,413	109,181		
1975	1,321		2,401	283	25,353	36,056	1,136	176	2,986	69		70,996	64,738	24,343	1,160	10,488	100,729	171,725		
1976	3,095		3,522	478	28,190	37,526	1,140	291	1,297			75,539	55,250	20,426	780	11,056	87,512	163,051		
1977	2,436	217	1,895	244	21,126	44,900			617		64	71,489	71,412	26,695	3,778	29,156	131,041	202,540		
1978	1,611		502	141	17,811	20,465	1,762		320		77	42,709	28,502	20,673	1,787	7,802	58,764	101,473		
1979	637		959	97	20,315	26,367	677		1,391			50,443	17,766	13,521	386	7,442	39,115	89,558		
1980	3,052	147	738	384	18,922	29,535	720		739			54,237	34,536	17,661	1,860	11,517	65,374	119,611		
1981	344		170	818	22,891	23,762	1,139		548			49,672	72,971	27,832	4,138	19,712	124,652	174,324		
1982	1,476	63	411	584	15,678	15,797			230			34,239	22,837	11,800	1,381	4,712	40,730	74,969		
1983	427		1,289	574	13,443	38,628			924			55,285	27,920	30,965	623	13,453	72,962	128,247		
1984	2,565	31	1,098	1,125	18,999	22,538	419	561	133	907		48,376	31,791	23,415	2,745	13,170	71,122	119,498		
1985	2,423	428	759	272	17,880	28,128	1,022		134		63	51,109	36,479	21,171	1,517	5,627	64,795	115,904		
1986	5,095	404	2,213	1,456	11,638	30,320	970	214	151	1,112		53,573	17,964	10,308	845	7,612	36,729	90,302		
1987	1,103		672	1,323	6,941	13,103	746	131		318		24,337	23,103	11,445	1,449	8,817	44,815	89,152		
1988	920		3,221	585	13,622	13,859			212			32,419	12,098	6,677	1,380	5,842	25,998	58,417		
1989	5,264	51	2,547	1,498	9,380	14,701		182	242			33,865	14,406	6,620	316	3,844	25,187	59,052		
1990	3,684	79	1,609	420	9,284	11,959	383	195	81			27,694	7,136	12,257	1,306	5,844	26,543	54,237		
1991			1,657	267	6,314	9,815	626	474	153			19,693	6,503	5,542	3,859	4,706	20,610	40,303		
1992	1,360		805	898	4,830	9,913	298		87			18,191	6,098	7,946	1,216	4,101	19,361	37,552		
1993	5,959	176	1,161	362	8,589	8,651	163			21		25,082	8,494	11,520	1,037	5,993	27,044	52,126		
1994	706		1,501	307	6,550	8,329	306		26			17,725	6,425	13,146	2,936	6,476	28,984	46,709		
1995	508	82	920	542	5,080	12,861	268		97			20,358	14,490	19,757	5,205	13,455	52,907	73,265		
1996	596	65	772	914	5,839	7,653	286	297				16,422	11,894	21,392	2,871	13,572	49,729	66,151		
1997	677	83	919	1,119	3,627	6,002	157		379			12,963	9,572	23,484	12,688	16,864	62,607	75,570		
1998	1,703	169	256	1,878	4,055	4,274	165	162				12,662	12,580	15,352	5,375	12,384	45,691	58,353		
1999 ²	1,377		332	55	4,171	4,671	929				3	11,538	10,929	8,866	3,270	11,718	34,803	46,341		

¹ AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

² Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 6. Sea duck densities per 100 km² of survey area along the Atlantic Coast of Canada and the United States. No surveys were conducted in 1993 and 1996.

Species	1991	1992	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000
Black Scoter	88	65	94	131	256	396	171	255
Surf Scoter	55	109	114	249	233	569	101	341
White-winged Scoter	40	17	13	117	85	35	127	13
Total Scoters ¹	1162	358	226	507	576	1000	466	621
Long-tailed Duck	114	114	311	173	108	167	188	170

¹Total scoters includes unidentified species.

Data source: J. R. Goldsberry and J. Wortham (USFWS).

Table 7. Trends in breeding population estimates for the most abundant sea duck species in the traditional survey area of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey. Trends were calculated using the estimating equations technique (Link and Sauer 1994) and are expressed as an annual percentage change; the number of strata is given in parentheses (a minimum of 5 strata was deemed necessary to perform a trend analysis).

Species/Time period		Region				Entire survey area (52 strata)
		Alaska (11 strata)	Western Boreal Canada (17 strata)	Canadian Prairies (15 strata)	U.S. Prairies (9 strata)	
Mergansers	1961-2000	7.2* (11)	1.9* (17)	3.5* (14)	6.0* (8)	2.2* (50)
	1991-2000	5.4 (11)	0.6 (17)	7.0 (13)	17.4* (7)	1.3 (48)
	1996-2000	-8.4 (11)	-6.4 (17)	-2.7 (13)	38.3 (7)	-5.7 (48)
Goldeneyes	1961-2000	-0.6 (11)	1.5* (17)	3.1* (14)	1.0 (8)	1.4* (50)
	1991-2000	0.4 (11)	8.2 (17)	9.4* (13)		7.7 (44)
	1996-2000	-8.1 (10)	-8.8 (16)	0.4 (13)		-7.7 (41)
Bufflehead	1961-2000	-0.1 (10)	1.8* (17)	3.1* (15)	5.0* (8)	1.9* (50)
	1991-2000	2.5* (10)	1.0 (17)	5.5 (15)	-9.5* (8)	1.8 (50)
	1996-2000	-4.1 (10)	0.4 (17)	1.8 (14)	12.5 (7)	0.5 (48)
Long-tailed Duck	1961-2000	-1.3 (11)	-3.3* (12)			-2.6* (25)
	1991-2000	-1.0 (11)	0.1 (9)			-0.5 (21)
	1996-2000	4.6 (10)	-1.7 (7)			1.4 (17)
Scoter spp.	1961-2000	-0.2 (11)	-1.2* (17)	-4.0* (11)		-1.0* (40)
	1991-2000	-0.3 (11)	-1.4 (17)	-30.6* (5)		-1.3 (34)
	1996-2000	-3.8 (11)	-2.5 (17)			-3.0 (30)

* Trend significant at $P < 0.05$.

Table 8. Trends in indicated breeding pairs of the most abundant sea duck species in the Black Duck Breeding Ground Survey area of eastern Canada for the 1990-2000 period (Collins 2000). Trends are expressed as an annual percentage change; the number of plots used in the analysis is given in parentheses. The 1990 data in the western portion of the boreal shield region were not comparable with other years and were therefore excluded.

Species	Region				Entire survey area (364 plots)
	Atlantic highlands (78 plots)	Boreal shield - eastern (82 plots)	Boreal shield - central (80 plots)	Boreal shield - western (64 plots)	
Common Merganser	3.6 (45)	6.5 (40)	-2.8 (65)	-3.7 (48)	-1.2 (199)
Hooded Merganser	25.8* (17)	25.8* (10)	19.5* (37)	2.0 (49)	4.2 (113)
Common Goldeneye	17.4 (12)	5.2* (62)	-2.2 (59)	1.3 (43)	3.1 (177)

* Trend significant at $P < 0.05$.

Note: a minimum of 10 plots with at least 2 years with non-zero counts were needed to perform the trend analysis.

Table 9a. Harvest estimates of Black Scoters in Canada and the United States.

Canada														United States ¹					Continental	
NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total	Total		
1974	2,230	1,300	17	5,555	3,646							12,757	20,905	3,266	52			24,223	36,980	
1975	126	2,769		11,105	11,628					23		25,671	16,152	2,687			246	19,085	44,756	
1976	2,712	344	5,131	17,218	6,855							32,260	8,972	2,159	160		274	11,573	43,833	
1977	5,212	96	2,572	25,494	3,672				90	108		37,429	15,272	4,368	133		142	19,017	57,346	
1978	396		1,423	6,352	1,999				92			10,232	7,883	242				8,126	18,358	
1979	1,832		1,234	11,456	1,974					86	108	16,824	11,840	1,095	69			13,004	29,828	
1980	1,197			12,065	914							15,260	5,552	2,430				7,982	23,262	
1981	3,406		166	11,436	2,885				55			23,178	8,585	3,212	185		145	12,127	35,305	
1982	6,211			6,374	968							16,522	4,018	1,069	355			5,440	21,962	
1983	879		48	5,300	2,305				37			10,967	3,383	580		154		4,117	15,084	
1984	2,021			7,758	2,074	331			58			13,778	10,541	750	94	206		11,591	25,367	
1985	862	210		7,035	3,493							12,724	13,380	2,208	76			15,764	28,488	
1986	580			2,314	2,796						34	8,850	8,850	412				7,250	16,100	
1987	504		679	7,196	843	415						11,078	9,707	228				9,935	21,011	
1988	152		371	3,458	714							5,791	5,547	198				5,745	11,536	
1989	445			5,000	708							6,795	5,275	1,366		50		6,691	13,466	
1990	308		204	3,896	1,454							7,032	12,139	148		35		12,321	19,353	
1991	784		94	3,255	908							7,372	6,482					6,482	13,854	
1992	970			1,478	670						24	4,912	4,446	315				4,764	9,676	
1993	571			4,883	657	619						7,898	3,052	634	41	40		3,816	11,712	
1994	299		54	2,299	549	972			30		165	7,585	5,597	1,197	54			6,848	14,433	
1995	1,544		149	680	564							4,815	2,804	100				2,995	7,910	
1996	509		33	1,508	379							3,378	4,734	463	203	211		5,610	9,189	
1997	0		44	2,204	205							3,778	4,548	941	105	123		5,717	8,495	
1998	1,214	14	885	52	2,754	186						5,205	3,198	688				3,886	8,091	
1999 ²	526			1,621	465							3,615	5,880	1,261	50			7,172	10,787	

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padden (USFWS)

Table 9b. Harvest estimates of White-winged Scoters in Canada and the United States.

	Canada												United States ¹				Continental	
	NP	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NT	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total
1974		113	1,105	46	9,676	4,611	291		251	174			16,267	26,619	8,303		424	31,435
1975			1,744	233	4,936	4,278	141		357	143		55	11,897	33,021	1,944	117	125	35,208
1976	95	205	357	1,775	8,246	4,124	387		648	61		164	16,072	18,190	497	565	1,010	20,262
1977							183		118	57		248	16,032	12,123	2,342	257	1,531	16,252
1978	1,100	153	871	250	5,042	3,313		362	334	266			11,717	12,290	205		3,534	16,029
1979	565		259	431	8,019	5,843		385	173				15,655	9,945	965		746	11,658
1980	3,462		3,497	169	10,829	3,144							21,244	16,140	2,283	34	792	16,249
1981	728		1,231	114	7,831	2,512					116		13,222	11,926	1,943	126	1,172	14,867
1982	762		1,459	151	7,800	2,003			1,465	1,200			14,950	13,712	1,269		172	15,153
1983	710		1,417	169	7,843	2,471		517		162			13,319	9,560	2,339		177	12,078
1984	1,844	31	2,253		11,052	3,638					408		19,024	27,921	2,283		3,970	34,174
1985	1,031		791	87	7,762	2,899	284		253	67	1,061		14,875	19,271	2,074	36	425	21,808
1986	216		401	46	2,357	1,445		214		79			4,978	10,157	1,142		276	11,575
1987			1,091	91	6,950	3,919			107				11,937	20,374	2,696	101	1,019	24,379
1988	2,238		1,879	81	7,082	1,389							12,800	17,343	1,088		134	18,563
1989	200		1,517	131	8,078	1,865				53			11,791	7,045	1,198	70	43	8,354
1990	830		2,202	142	5,319	805	782						10,180	12,616	545		228	13,399
1991			465	90	2,505	1,038							4,156	16,306	1,036	625	88	18,055
1992	283		1,638		5,214	441							7,576	8,909	860			17,298
1993	544	379	1,238	123	4,417	2,044	163				25		8,943	6,416	380	151	247	7,043
1994	345		2,132		5,834	1,344							9,755	3,854	737	111	240	4,742
1995			1,847		1,796	872							4,315	6,058	314		229	6,611
1996	89		1,035		2,484	1,177							4,765	7,987	3,478	119	381	11,944
1997	58		1,191		2,207	471							4,027	6,782	568		500	7,850
1998	598		758	199	3,364	291							5,210	4,738	602		786	8,128
1999 ²	42		413		1,328	280						3	2,056	3,440		55	229	3,724
																		5,780

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway; MF: Mississippi Flyway; CF: Central Flyway; PF: Pacific Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Pudding (USFWS).

Table 9c. Harvest estimates of Surf Scoters in Canada and the United States.

	Canada														United States ¹				Continental			
	NT	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MP	CF	PF	Total	AF	MP	CF	Total
1974	1,074	34	2,714	243	9,757	2,648				322			16,792	22,273	4,380	58	748	27,458				44,250
1975		53	1,434	383	15,893	10,372	380	498		51			28,754	30,481	4,208		83	34,732				63,988
1976	4,309	714	1,395	7,312	20,038	8,885	587			78	70	42	43,258	16,289	442	308	1,117	18,158				61,414
1977	1,865	885	1,842	3,473	17,580	7,910							33,275	22,816	2,405	528	5,552	31,251				64,478
1978	672	55	2,064	1,325	8,643	3,119				289	65		16,532	14,789	512		1,842	17,143				33,875
1979	674		600	1,778	12,280	7,909							23,241	10,011	1,013		1,591	12,618				35,857
1980	1,570		4,191	655	10,321	5,164	90			103	634		22,728	9,689	874	201	1,056	11,820				34,548
1981	1,247		6,390	193	12,826	1,532	496			294	95		23,073	22,713	1,142		1,178	25,033				48,106
1982	9,989		2,778	358	14,879	1,287	261			171			29,729	5,855	635	633	952	8,074				37,803
1983	4,745		1,078		4,118	871	351		190	74	148		11,575	5,810	708	284	1,274	8,075				19,650
1984	4,141		2,955	153	7,943	3,065	285			307	113		18,962	18,231	1,981		7,092	27,304				46,266
1985	1,379		3,678	153	6,417	588	284			67	831		13,407	17,588	1,653		723	19,963				33,370
1986	2,344	82	2,458	186	2,061	1,996				29	125	34	9,313	19,394	844	295	344	20,876				30,189
1987	579		3,031	196	6,889	2,051		131		285			13,142	17,120	791		1,529	19,440				32,592
1988	981		2,375	230	7,370	639							11,575	6,202	241	79	2,094	8,616				20,191
1989	2,577		4,759		5,085	2,807				40			15,358	15,843	958		1,215	18,016				33,374
1990	3,457		7,557	436	5,194	1,153	705						18,502	14,837	300	131	632	15,899				34,401
1991	950		1,319	477	1,822	2,099	587	514					7,768	11,158	151	256	188	11,752				19,520
1992	655		1,399		3,480	579							6,113	11,306	378	124	221	12,028				18,141
1993	1,290	95	4,917	281	3,890	916	1,125			25	35	6	12,560	8,354	694	63	807	9,918				22,478
1994	3,602		7,683	70	6,892	670						35	18,952	15,924	787	141	46	16,899				35,851
1995	2,879		4,687	584	3,449	972				34			12,615	6,540	2,924	221	776	10,461				23,076
1996	315		1,355	88	2,971	759							5,488	11,351	1,901	311	1,198	14,761				20,249
1997	326		2,695	291	3,031	442							8,785	9,363	457		2,152	11,972				18,757
1998	983	1,216	6,704	327	2,401	311					76		12,018	15,053	457	25	1,521	17,142				29,160
1999 ²	2,215		4,642	120	2,837	44	286						10,144	8,768	2,857	143	466	12,234				22,378

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway, MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padding (USFWS).

Table 10a. Harvest estimates of Greater Snow Geese in Canada and the United States. An unknown proportion of the U.S. harvest is comprised of Lesser Snow Geese (harvest estimates of Snow Geese are combined in the U.S.).

Canada														United States ¹		Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	Total		
1975					30,708		154						30,862	9,170	40,032		
1976					27,854	108							27,962	12,276	40,238		
1977																	
1978					41,748	1,263		276	295				43,582	22,463	22,463		
1979					23,619								23,619	20,050	63,632		
1980					55,847	151							55,998	29,369	52,968		
1981			25		24,170	110							24,305	27,484	83,482		
1982			47		40,462	655	148	352					41,664	13,647	37,952		
1983														21,725	63,389		
1984	166				44,983	589	3,111	784					49,633	41,185	41,185		
1985					24,370								24,370	38,735	88,368		
1986				72	10,536								10,608	14,775	39,145		
1987					758								756	9,035	19,643		
1988					41,385			93					41,458	26,612	29,368		
1989					43,529	249							43,778	25,226	66,684		
1990	287				60,647								61,138	17,567	61,345		
1991					47,697		724		204				48,421	21,772	82,910		
1992					26,984	926	759	215					28,179	26,897	75,318		
1993					97,534	429	1,938	2,282					102,183	10,628	39,807		
1994					35,903	112							36,015	30,717	132,900		
1995			21		50,267	252	391						54,269	18,254	54,269		
1996	80		62	1,859	86,111	111	115						88,318	19,487	70,418		
1997					55,056	164							55,220	31,990	100,308		
1998			90	412	86,791	64			118				87,475	35,144	90,364		
1999 ²				774	36,821	105			86				110,865	110,865	198,340		
													39,192	39,192	76,978		

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway.

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Lévesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padden (USFWS).

Table 10b. Harvest estimates of Lesser Snow Geese in Canada and the United States. In the U.S., an unknown proportion of Lesser Snow Geese are also harvested in the Atlantic Flyway and are included with the Greater Snow Goose estimates (Table 10a).

	Canada										United States ¹					Continental	
	NF	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	MF	CF	PF	Total
1975					5,578	15,742	51,708	12,862	16,339	2,972			105,355	167,819	350,042	92,869	610,531
1976					192	11,519	31,449	20,721	30,741	1,102			95,901	102,336	256,487	144,009	502,832
1977					19,653	8,000	31,650	12,151	30,731	576			126,961	126,776	306,300	81,839	514,915
1978			30		542	6,201	39,770	11,619	16,819	401			75,382	133,929	189,012	30,924	353,865
1979					5,379	10,576	99,151	12,981	10,752	1,917			141,308	165,581	338,387	32,628	538,595
1980			50		12,782	8,710	91,968	16,172	9,498	1,725			140,885	144,437	251,759	35,765	431,961
1981					408	6,578	68,124	15,339	13,780	3,378			127,805	110,783	269,863	61,110	481,736
1982					1,712	2,668	82,094	22,845	6,010	2,666			117,993	124,365	241,740	33,073	399,179
1983					45,351	1,820	82,802	33,377	8,802				169,952	187,150	245,744	46,829	479,724
1984					2,503	1,205	76,472	31,919	8,265	2,700			123,064	101,544	292,792	64,425	450,761
1985			49		497	1,913	105,719	33,311	11,382	3,972			156,823	98,968	216,863	82,220	398,051
1986						2,335	49,587	32,129	9,679				93,730	69,736	149,887	37,363	257,006
1987					19,137	6,169	70,849	22,976	3,980	2,329			125,440	56,483	182,580	38,235	277,278
1988					3,864	2,231	71,733	24,321	9,583	1,556			113,268	51,707	251,828	42,131	345,665
1989					1,169	5,654	92,720	27,321	11,274	926			139,064	97,274	286,254	32,953	416,481
1990				448	2,293	2,742	54,027	32,541	10,504	137			103,438	92,832	211,750	32,285	336,867
1991					2,845	2,799	66,254	22,224	5,600	2,619	339	407	102,141	110,741	498,110	30,998	637,850
1992			58		592	590	26,776	21,240	9,123	467			56,848	60,162	149,475	29,282	238,918
1993					7,641	2,543	51,301	19,874	5,303	2,094			86,566	71,733	270,213	55,290	397,235
1994					5,855	857	56,221	30,258	6,987	2,174			102,257	99,029	270,488	29,409	316,927
1995					855	1,266	61,603	31,323	8,680	1,569			105,642	191,247	331,950	37,805	561,002
1996					3,486	1,028	48,183	34,546	4,185	2,883			92,271	231,127	299,206	59,041	589,374
1997					8,853	336	69,683	82,835	9,281				150,768	239,021	348,981	35,426	623,430
1998				18	10,732	954	52,121	66,985	14,890	1,797			155,405	408,911	325,081	52,393	787,068
1999 ²					8,747	115	14,150	116,313	15,416	1,990			154,731	406,037	486,197	44,874	937,108
																	1,091,839

¹MF: Mississippi Flyway, CF: Central Flyway, PF: Pacific Flyway

²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padden (USFWS)

Table 10c. Harvest estimates of Canada Geese (all populations combined) in Canada and the United States.

	Canada											United States ¹				Continental		
	NP	PE	NS	NB	QC	ON	MB	SK	AB	BC	NT/NU	YT	Total	AF	MF	CF	PF	Total
1974													0	330,746	269,592	133,131	188,406	949,178
1975	8,165	6,362	8,636	2,182	12,791	33,441	94,330	96,197	85,708	8,913		142	357,107	357,944	330,393	172,706	181,362	1,042,435
1976	8,443	17,961	11,024	6,699	25,242	37,595	65,152	70,643	67,964	6,946	36	165	317,772	366,749	340,603	172,463	172,166	1,399,542
1977	12,576	16,796	8,563	2,451	52,300	57,626	44,236	66,429	59,302	8,758	218	127	331,376	466,078	357,622	158,067	185,205	1,360,754
1978	12,743	11,972	6,571	3,412	66,437	53,019	83,032	70,428	77,647	10,800		338	396,397	327,020	425,873	200,813	252,867	1,499,145
1979	13,401	10,627	5,261	2,614	50,012	64,249	84,496	79,544	79,638	12,931		289	413,280	296,919	325,393	185,735	187,390	1,608,697
1980	10,828	10,137	6,230	2,564	52,076	73,794	73,810	96,446	100,045	16,956	435	525	454,686	474,927	316,334	187,172	187,919	1,621,038
1981	10,202	14,264	7,384	3,744	25,291	49,952	57,827	84,814	95,051	15,843		233	364,755	328,727	309,219	208,741	194,997	1,404,440
1982	11,166	13,296	6,606	2,564	26,689	60,826	73,786	87,248	87,569	14,479		0	405,068	363,542	290,168	213,539	208,561	1,498,878
1983	12,652	15,768	8,534	7,370	37,429	69,648	71,871	127,184	108,097	14,877		397	475,827	490,987	289,860	233,440	230,174	1,710,089
1984	14,086	13,963	8,865	3,019	22,906	83,187	88,746	95,993	96,065	15,841		207	420,537	408,814	310,287	235,779	199,421	1,554,300
1985	9,980	17,226	8,829	4,071	28,132	76,224	103,441	88,407	103,077	18,510		96	455,692	360,900	336,081	289,658	200,853	1,843,163
1986	16,770	21,912	8,794	5,080	38,193	83,746	91,603	80,714	86,943	14,853		180	452,378	413,729	336,957	212,894	147,104	1,843,081
1987	12,509	21,387	10,942	3,015	80,370	87,481	78,007	108,526	124,796	14,830	550	165	540,480	359,284	319,651	198,221	162,733	1,563,069
1988	9,379	24,906	9,676	3,377	20,454	76,537	58,025	80,944	99,378	15,268		174	395,214	268,990	446,252	240,777	163,219	1,514,422
1989	8,845	23,143	15,666	8,826	55,862	101,581	77,752	84,582	121,569	16,418	387	0	512,424	318,460	579,814	273,308	149,193	1,330,793
1990	6,379	25,177	6,570	7,286	54,740	97,596	73,645	96,272	125,398	14,835	96	0	507,953	302,010	510,386	282,865	201,497	1,296,768
1991	5,895	21,459	9,850	5,229	52,837	83,864	72,184	91,845	112,050	18,227	275	510	473,955	308,278	543,647	552,707	174,941	1,577,632
1992	6,438	11,640	4,268	5,350	27,188	79,960	57,470	81,899	91,104	15,961		154	380,460	247,537	484,202	223,598	196,784	2,051,597
1993	8,759	18,168	13,295	8,918	40,806	83,889	73,581	79,823	93,614	13,509		94	434,257	296,885	508,904	319,437	223,375	1,532,599
1994	8,324	28,216	8,326	5,820	15,878	85,233	60,302	82,753	107,325	14,072	21	140	414,220	306,245	644,449	382,784	259,020	1,893,968
1995	9,527	18,987	8,306	5,467	9,580	88,140	49,836	52,155	114,818	11,297		128	386,024	143,715	771,737	483,307	239,082	2,006,717
1996	7,503	22,451	8,758	4,670	10,822	87,781	93,437	111,467	137,440	15,477	417	82	500,105	219,366	814,791	610,055	368,303	2,033,848
1997	5,195	16,786	7,542	8,168	11,748	89,860	103,304	104,934	125,629	14,802		0	489,478	292,616	833,465	503,864	242,760	2,412,620
1998	9,746	23,791	10,802	6,225	16,862	109,731	94,033	136,738	104,831	18,586		0	531,253	330,603	738,972	893,448	272,542	2,422,193
1999 ²	5,464	32,844	12,833	8,076	36,702	100,751	68,822	146,112	137,527	10,093	25	80	565,242	344,901	796,581	517,155	234,175	2,498,084

¹ Atlantic Provinces, MF: Mississippi River, CF: Central U.S.

¹AF: Atlantic Flyway; MF: Mississippi Flyway; CF: Central Flyway; PF: Pacific Flyway.
²Harvest data for the U.S. are preliminary.

Data source: H. Levesque and B. Collins (CWS), and P. Padden (USFWS).

Appendices

Appendix A: Special Conservation Measures – Proposals for 2001

In 2001, amendments to adjust season dates in Quebec and Manitoba are proposed. In addition, it is proposed to implement special conservation measures in Nunavut and Saskatchewan. To ensure that your comments are received in time to be considered, please send your comments by January 27, 2001, to the Director General at the address given at the beginning of the report.

Proposed conservation measures in Quebec concerning overabundant species

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District A	May 1 to June 30 September 1 to December 10	Recorded bird calls (e)
2.	District B	September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)
3.	District C	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 6 to September 17 (a) September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)
4.	District D	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 6 to September 17(a) September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)
5.	District E	April 1 to May 31 (a) September 18 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) bait or bait crop area (f)
6.	District F,G,H,I	April 1 to May 31 (a)(b)(c) September 6 to September 24 (a)(d) September 25 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e) bait or bait crop area (f)
7.	District J	September 22 to December 26	Recorded bird calls (e)

(a) Hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of St. Lawrence river and north of road right of way of Route #132 between Forgues Street at Berthier-sur-Mer and the eastern limit of Cap St-Ignace municipality.

(c) In District G, on north shore of St. Lawrence river, no person shall hunt north of St. Lawrence river and south of a line located at 1 000 meters north of highway 40 between Montee St-Laurent and Maskinongé river. On south shore of St. Lawrence river, no person shall hunt south of St. Lawrence river and north of the rail road right of way located close to Route #132 between Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.

(d) In district G (north of route # 138 and south of route # 132), hunting is allowed only on farmland.

(e) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(f) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.

Proposed conservation measures in Manitoba concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Zone 1	April 1 to May 21 August 15 to August 31	Recorded bird calls (a)
2.	Zone 2	April 1 to May 20	Recorded bird calls (a)
3.	Zone 3	April 1 to May 20	Recorded bird calls (a)
4.	Zone 4	April 1 to May 20	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

Proposed conservation measures in Nunavut concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Article	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be taken	Hunting method or equipment allowed
1.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1 to June 7	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

Proposed conservation measures in Saskatchewan concerning overabundant species

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	District No. 1 (North)	April 1 to May 5	Recorded bird calls (a)
2.	District No. 2 (South)	April 1 to May 5	Recorded bird calls (a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.